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# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 36 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

## MAHATMAJI IN EXCELLENT HEALTH AND WEIGHS 107 LBS.

### Has Given Up Milk And Takes Tomatoes, Honey And Almond Oil

POONA, Feb. 10.

*Sjt. Kantilal Gandhi, Mahatmaji's grandson, Sjt. S. D. Kalelkar, the son of Kaka Kalelkar, Mrs. Amina Kureshi, daughter of the late Imamsaheb, Sheth Punjabhai and Sjt Juthabhai interviewed Mahatma Gandhi this noon at about 1 p.m.*

107LBS AND IN EXCELLENT HEALTH.

*The interview lasted a little less then an hour. Mahatmaji is in excellent health and has kept up his weight is 107lbs.*

*He takes dates, tomatoes, honey and almond-oil, for his food though he has given up milk simply for an experiment.*

*Gandhiji spends two hours in spinning and one in carding while for the most part of the remaining time he takes rest and makes up for arrears of sleep.*

## GUJARAT DICTATOR ARRESTED.

### Batch Of Women Sentenced

### VIDYAPITH VICE-CHANCELLOR JAILED

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 11.

The "Ditator" of the Gujarat Congress Committee, and two other women have been arrested at Bajpura village in Bardoli Taluka. It is stated that they had proceeded to carry on propaganda in villages of Bardoli Taluka.

WOMEN SENTENCED.

Another batch of women already arrested while doing propaganda in the villages of Bardoli Taluka has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Gujarat Vidyapith, and an inmate of Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram, were tried and sentenced to ten months' rigorous imprisonment each, and a fine of Rs. 200 in default 2 months more for breach of parole. The Vice-Chancellor of the Gujarat Vidyapath has made an application to the District Magistrate to arrange to take care of bullocks and trees in the building of the Gujarat Vidyapith which has been seized by the police.

NOTICE TO REPORT.

Arjunlal Lala, Secretary of the City Congress Committee was released this morning on parole. He is required to give attendance to the police at 6 p.m. daily.

Mrs. Champaben Mehta who was arrested under the Emergency Ordinance and released has been served with a notice requiring her not to take part in civil disobedience movement and be in her residence from 6 p.m. till sunrise. —A.P.

## DECLARED "UNLAWFUL"

### Lahore Congress And Allied Organisations

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

The Bal Bharat Sabha, the Azad Sabha, Lahore, and the City Congress Committee, the District Congress Committee, the "War Council" and Satyagraha Corps, Gujranwala, have been declared unlawful associations by a gazette extraordinary issued this afternoon.—A. P.

### VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

The Viceroy held to-day a meeting of the Executive Council.—A.P.

## Mussolini Meets Pope

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Vatican City.—Accompanied by the stately cerimony at the Vatican, Sgr. Mussolini met Pope today for the first time. On entering the Vatican private library, he raised his arm in Fascist salute, knelt and kissed the Pope's ring, after which he discussed relations between the Church and State without any intermediary.—Reuter.

## 8 PERSONS TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

### Edd Of Kimpadi Shwenkwain Trial

RANGOON, Feb. 11.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the Special Judge at Tharrawaddy in the case known as the second Kimpadi Shwenkwain trial.

All the eight accused were sentenced to transportation for life on a charge of rebellion.

Reports have been received of two murders from Tharrawaddy, robbery and murder from Insein and dacoity and robbery from Toungoo, Henzada and Basseln.

In Bassein an absconder named Po Tun who was wanted in connection with several dacoities has been arrested.—A. P.

## STRAY ARRESTS IN KASHMIR CONTINUE

### Mob Dispersed At Khanqah

SRINAGAR, Feb. 11.

The second Id day passed off quietly. Stray arrests continue. The police dispersed a small mob at Khanqah last evening and arrested three volunteers.

The total prisoners in connection with the present movement are reported to be about 130.

An unconfirmed report states that Jaladin has been released on a bail of Rs. 10,000 and Kulam Nasigilkar, another agitator has been arrested.

It is understood that authorities have intercepted letters smuggled to Abdullah in jail and enhanced his term of imprisonment.

The situation is calm throughout.—A.P.

## Searches And Arrests In Sind Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, Feb. 11.

A branch of the "Buy Indian League" has been opened here. Two volunteers were arrested yesterday afternoon, one of them for picketing the Imperial Bank.

Police searched several shops throughout the town and seized photographs of Bhagatsingh and others.—A. P.

# Challenge Of The Franc

## DOLLAR WILL STILL REIGN SUPREME

### Despite Temporary Movement Towards Paris

(By Our Financial Critic.)

To those who have been following the trend of financial events for some years, it has been clear that the world which claimed to be on the gold standard was really on the dollar standard. It is true that the currency circulation in each country was determined to a large extent by its gold holdings or often its holdings in countries with gold standards but prices in the various countries had to depend upon those in the United States, as that country enjoyed supremacy in gold holdings and could expand or contract currency at will. Other countries had either to regulate prices in accordance with dollar prices or the exchanges would deviate from parities.

AMBITIOUS FRANC.

Sterling recovered rapidly from the shocks of the War and regained its international value and it challenged the supremacy of the dollar with great success. But during the last four years the franc has had ambitions in this direction and the Reparations have helped the Bank of France to accumulate huge stocks of gold so that, next to the Federal Reserve System, it ranks as the most important factor in international circles. So systematic was this domination that the Bank of France maintained substantial balances in New York and London and did not hesitate to use these balances for bargaining on the Reparations question.

It is now well-known that while the Bank of France lent large amounts to the Bank of England to keep on the gold standard, the French people withdrew larger amounts from London and brought about the collapse in which India was also involved. Even so recently as last month this danger was hanging over London.

DOLLAR INFLATION.

France recently transferred some gold, mostly "ear-marked" that is, held in America on her account, and much speculation arose as to the reason for this. It is understood that, owing to the heavy budget deficit in America, (about dols. 900 million in one year) the efforts at creating the 2,000 million dollar Corporation and the anticipated deficit of dol. 2,123 millions next year, popular faith in the dollar declined and a movement of funds started towards Europe. France cleared large balances and the sale of dollars for this purpose made francs costlier.

Thus for the first time since the War it came about that a curren-

(Continued on page 3.)

## ELEVENTH HOUR RUSH AT THE POLL

### Voter's Lost Opportunity: Upsets At The Booths

Lively scenes of very brisk voting were witnessed in the last hour at this polling station. Eleventh hour efforts were made by the agents of the candidates who were supposed to have not fared well in the earlier part of the day, to get as many votes as they possibly could.

VOTING PAPER SNATCHED.

There were interesting incidents which marked these last minute efforts. A Hindu voter who had secured his voting papers after considerable difficulty and not a little help from the agent of the candidate for whom he wanted to vote, was deprived of those papers by some one who snatched away the papers and made good his escape. In the rush and hubub, the man who snatched away the valuable papers could not be spotted and the real voter could not even lodge a complaint or get a duplicate slip as there was no time for it.

OLD MAN AT POLLS.

Some old voters were seen being bodily helped to the polling booth by enthusiastic agents even at such a late hour.

### LIVELY SCENES AND BRISK VOTING

The elections of different wards in the city to return 84 councillors to the Bombay Municipal Corporation took place on Thursday amidst usual scenes of hustle and bustle. From Colaba to Mahim motor cars and taxi-cars were seen running to and-fro carrying voters to the polling-booths, while some of the more enterprising candidates had engaged buses from the B.E.S.T. Co., Ltd. for the day to carry their voters in a large number from chawls and take them back to their respective places. As it happens unusually, this time also a large number of dead persons were "resurrected" to register their votes from their "graves". The municipal authorities had therefore to challenge a few of them, while others who were more audacious were handed over to the police.

"A" ward presented a very likely spectacle from early morning as the candidates were well-known and wealthy persons. Among the new candidates in this ward were Principal Sorab R. Davar of the Davar Commercial College, Mr. C. P. G. Wade, a European merchant, Major S. A. Paymaster and J. M. Thakkar. Principal Davar though a Parsi was not supported by the Parsi voters as was the case with other Parsi candidates. He, however, received all round support from Christians, Hindus and Muslim voters. His votes from the members of his own community were very insignificant. He is likely to be returned along with the successful candidates. We had installed in his booth a telephone for the benefit of his voters.

In this Ward Hon. Sir P.C. Sethna, Mr. B.N. Gamadia, M. C.P.G Wade, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. G.I Griffiths and Principal Sorab Davar were seen doing well, and are likely to top the list of the successful candidates.

### B. WARD

VOTING ON COMMUNAL LINES.

"B" Ward elections were carried on more or less on communal lines. Rumours of corruption and purchasing of the votes were rife.

(Continued on page 3.)

## Mr. B. G. Horniman & The "Chronicle"

The conductors of "The Bombay Chronicle," and the "Indian Daily Mail," have concluded arrangements whereby the services of Mr. B. G. Horniman are now fully available in the general conduct of these papers.

## KING MEETS MACDONALD

### Surprise Visit To Nursing Home

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The Prime Minister who is still in the nursing home in Park Lane recovering after his recent eye operation had a private surprise visit to-day from the King who accompanied by only one equerry and wearing heavy black overcoat with astrachan collar and silk hat and carrying a walking stick was seen by a few people as he walked up the steps of the nursing home. His Majesty's conversation with the Premier lasted fifty minutes. A small crowd of women cheered as the King drove away from the Nursing Home to Buckingham Palace.—Reuter.

## "No Shares Stand In Nehrus' Names"

### LAW JOURNAL CO'S REPLY TO MAGISTRATE

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, February 10.

Krishna Prasad Dar, Secretary, Law Journal Company, Allahabad has replied to the District Magistrate that no shares stand either in the name of Pt. Motilal Nehru or Jawaharlal Nehru in the company.

This reply has been sent to the letter of the District Magistrate calling upon the Secretary not to recognise transactions in Nehru's shares pending a formal attachment order in lieu of the arrears of income-tax.

## Peshawar Underworld King Arrested

### SEQUEL TO SEIZURE OF PARCELS OF BOMBS

PESHAWAR, Feb. 11.

Jan, King of Peshawar underworld, has been arrested here in connection with the seizure of a parcel containing highly explosive bombs which is alleged to have sent from Rawalpindi to Amritsar in the name of Daud, a rival gangster of Peshawar.—A. P.

## STOP PRESS

### INDIAN SITUATION PARALYSES LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The stedally increasing loss of trade must be faced, unless costs of production can be reduced to such an extent as to make our goods more competetive in the markets of the world" says the annual report of the Federation of Master Cotton-spinners Associations issued at Manchester today.

The report adds that the year 1931 was one of the most difficult in the annals of the manufacturing section. Troubles in India more or less paralysed that great market. Productivity of the manufacturing section has sometimes fallen as low as 50 per cent capacity. Greater activity which followed the abandonment of the gold standard unfortunately has not been maintained.—Reuter's Special.

## FOUR-HOUR TRUCE IN CHAPEI

### Women And Children To Be Evacuated

### LORRY-LOADS OF VOLUNTEERS AND NURSES

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Shanghai.—Four hours' truce has been arranged at Chapei in order to evacuate the Chinese women and children by the initiative of Father Jacquinot, the Pere Xavarian Priest, who lost an arm at Verdun and was decorated with Medaille Militaire.—Reuter.

### ESCORTING WOMEN AND CHILDREN OUT OF CHAPEI

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Shanghai.—When firing ceases at 8 to-morrow morning in accordance with the terms of the truce, Jaquinot with several lorry-loads of volunteers and Chinese, nurses will proceed to to Chapeim to escort any women and children who wish to leave Anglo-American sector of the Settlement.

Nurses will attend to wounded. The German Consul-General has arranged a similar truce in Woosung battle front to enable the evacuation of German teaching staff in the German-owned college at Woosung.—Reuter.

## FIVE CHINESE KILLED

### Japanese Bomb On Shanghai Cotton Mill

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Shanghai.—A Japanese bomb was dropped on a cotton mill in the International Settlement where the United States marines are stationed. There were no casualties among the marines, but five Chinese were killed.

It is understood that United States Consul-General is lodging a protest to the Japanese authorities in this regard.—Reuter.

### SEVEN PERSONS SERVED WITH NOTICES IN RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, Feb. 10.

(By Mail).

Notices issued by the District Magistrate of Ratnagiri under Section 4 of Ordinance II of 1932 have been served on seven persons of Malwan prohibiting the them from leaving the limits of villages of their respective residences to abstain from taking part in the Congress movement and giving support by rendering shelter, food and advice to Congress workers. —A.P.

Thirteen picketers have been arrested at a foreign cloth shop at Sukkur. A red-shirt volunteer from the Frontier was one of the picketers arrested. He was released but was served with an order to vacate Sukkur District within 12 hours.

## SOVIET READY TO DISARM

### Litvinoff's Challenge To Powers

### EFFECTIVE SECURITY BY TOTAL DISARMAMENT

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Geneva.—Soviet's readiness to disarm to the same extent and at the same rate as other Powers, especially those on the Soviet's borders, was signified by Litvinoff on the resumption of the Disarmament Conference to-day. He said that the Soviet would recommend progressive proportional methods with exceptions in favour of the weaker Nations in danger or aggression, but the Conference's objective should be effective security which could only be obtained by total disarmament.

M. Hymans (Belgium) agreed to the British and American propositions and welcomed the French proposals.—Reuter.

### SECURITY AGAINST WAR

#### Soviet Proposals For Disarmament

RUGBY, Feb. 11.

Belgium's proposals to the Disarmament Conference were presented to Geneva this morning by M. Paul Mymans. He said that Belgium would always be ready to give careful study to any proposals aimed at reinforcement of the League's authority and the development of schemes making it more effective.

The solution of the problem regarding competition, arbitration and co-operation would greatly increase the chances of real disarmament, and disarmament was the only thing which would bring to the world the relaxation of tensions and general appeasement. They could not ask peoples to renounce armed defence, unless they afforded protection against aggression. He declared that another armaments race would lead to war, revolution and ruin and advocated abolition of bombing planes, long range guns and chemical and bacteriological warfare.

LITVINOFF'S PROPOSALS.

M. Livinoff, the Soviet Delegate, said he would submit a resolution for the total general disarmament as the only effective security against war. He stated that the Soviet Delegation in 1929 had been the first to suggest destruction of the most aggressive types of armaments, including tanks, long range guns, warships of over 10,000 ton displacement, naval guns of over twelve inch, aircraft carriers, military dirigibles, boming planes and all means anhd apparatus for chemical incendiary and bacteriological warfare. They had now further proposed the prohibition of aerial bombing and of preparation for bacteriological warfare in peacetime. The Soviet, he said, required no armed forces, but did require assurance against transgression against her integrity and interference with her internal economic development. The Soviet would only feel she had such assurance, if other States also agreed to give up armed forces. —B. O. W.

## BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTH ON GOWALIA TANK PROVIDES DIVERSION TO MUNICIPAL VOTERS

### Two Youths Loaded With Garlands Marched To Police Station

While hundreds of Municipal voters were busy recording their votes at the Gowalia Tank Polling Booth on Thursday evening and scores of canvassers were canvassing support for their respective candidates the "Dictator" of the Girgaum Ward Congress Committee and another Congress volunteer sprung up a surprise on them by lighting a bonfire of foreign cloth just near the polling booth.

LOADED WITH GARLANDS.

It was at 6 p.m. when two young men clad in Khaddar carrying national flags and one of whom was profusely garlanded appeared on the Gowalia Tank Maidan and placing some foreign cloth on the ground in front of the polling booth lit fire to it.

Huge crowds of voters and spectators who were present to witness the election scenes watched this bonfire and shouted national slogans.

The police who were present on the Maidan for the whole day to keep order arrived on the spot were the bon-fire was lighted and Deputy Inspector Shirazi of the Maharbavdi Police Station put the two men under arrest.

CHEERED ON WAY TO POLICE STATION.

The police snatched the national flag from the two demonstrators and removed them to the Gamdevi Police Station. The crowds cheered the arrested persons as they were marched off by the police.

Some of the spectators there their foreign caps in the burning fire and kept it up for some time.

The excitement caused by this incident died down when the "Dictator" of the "B" Ward and his companion were taken away by the police, and the canvassers and voters again diverted their attention to voting.

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A 4361

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## Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 207 of 1932.

M. B. MADGAVKAR of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court, residing at New Queen's Road, outside the Fort of Bombay for himself and on behalf of all other creditors of Janmayjay Chhabildas deceased ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

(1) LILIBAI, widow of Janmayjay Chhabildas, residing at Tribhovan Road, outside the Fort, (2) JASODABAI, widow of Janmayjay Chhabildas, residing at Borivli in the Bombay Suburban District and (3) GAMABAI, daughter of the said Janmayjay Chhabildas, a minor, under the age of 18 years by her guardian-ad-litem . Defendants.

To,

The creditors of Janmayjay Chhabildas, .. Deceased.

PURSUANT to the order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell on the 3rd day of February, 1932. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed by the above-named plaintiff on behalf of himself and other creditors of the deceased Janmayjay Chhabildas against the defendants above-named praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) for a declaration that there is now due to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 15,000 by the said deceased together with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 15th day of January, 1932.

(b) for a declaration that the Plaintiff is entitled to an Equitable Mortgage of the right, title and interest of the said deceased in the properties at Borivli, Kika Street, and 1st Parsiwada Lane for the repayment of the said sum of Rs. 15,000 and interest thereon.

(c) for an order if necessary directing the defendants Nos. 1 and 2 to deposit the title deeds of the said properties at Kika Street and 1st Parsiwada Lane with the plaintiff and to do all other necessary acts and things for the creation of a valid equitable Mortgage of the said two properties for securing the said sum of Rs. 15,000 interest and costs.

(d) for administration of the estate of the said deceased by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court,

(e) for all accounts, inquiries and directions that may be necessary for the purpose of such administration

(f) for the appointment of Receiver to take charge of the estate and effects of the said deceased with such powers as may be necessary.

(g) for injunction restraining defendants Nos. 1 and 2 from dealing with or disposing of the said estate.

and

(h) for costs.

And that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 16th day of March, 1932.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1932.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,

The 10th day of February, 1932.
Messrs. THAKORDAS AND MADGAVKAR.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
4381

## Public Notices.

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NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Special Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday afternoon, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock. (S. T.)

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 11th February, 1932
4383

## Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
Insolvency No. 486 of 1931.

Re: DARABSHAW SORABJI MISTRY, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Road, Marine Street, Post No. 2, Lately upto June, 1931, a liquor vendor at Marine Street and now Unemployed ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 19th day of April, 1932, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 8th day of Feb., 1932.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
4380

## AUCTION SALES.

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120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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This well-known subject has been so nicely treated that, even those who do not know Telugu, can understand and enjoy it.

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| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| xTango Maru | 6893 | 30 Jan | 13 Feb. |
| Yasukuni Maru | 12000 | ..... | @23 Feb |
| Genoa ,, | 6785 | 15 Feb. | 27 Feb. |
| *Yamaga-(a Maru | 3807 | 19 Feb. | 2 Mar. |
| Hakone Maru | 10500 | ..... | @ 7 Mar. |
| x Iyo ,, | 5962 | 29 Feb. | 14 Mar. |
| Suwa ,, | 11000 | ..... | @22 Mar. |
| *Tottori Maru | 5973 | 19 Mar. | 2 April. |

*Do not carry passengers.
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FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

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| Terukuni Maru | 12000 | 16 Feb. | 3 Mar. |
| Hakusan Maru | 10000 | 2 Mar. | 19 Mar. |

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

| Steamers | To is | From Hongkong. | From Kobe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asama Maru | 22000 | 24 Feb. | 1 Mar. |
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AGGERINE DEPOT.
KARACHI

## SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

February 11.

British Splendor, Dovie, Abadan.
British Ambassador, Oxley Abadan.
President Munro, Lamb, New York.
City of Singapore, Kendall, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES

February, 12.

Varela, Denne, Bussrah.
Britania, Munro, Liverpool.
Birkenfels, Vaso, Karachi.
Baron Vernon, Deuoa, Marmagoa.
Tulisse, Vermolsin, Sydney.
President Munro, Lamb, New York.
Trgsten, Albert, Kobe.

LOADING

February 11.

Steamer Vasna for Busrah.
Steamer Mongolia for London.
Steamer Chitral for London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S. S. Viceroy of India:—The P. & O. S. N. Company's English Mail steamer Viceroy of India is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a. m. from London, with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, a general cargo and 134 passengers.

S. S. British Splendor:—The Anglo P. O. Company's steamer British Splendor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S. S. President Munro:—The F. F. Campbell and Company's steamer President Munro, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail to-day for New York etc.

S. S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varela will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Britania:—The Graham T. Company's steamer Britania, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Tragston:—The Lloyd T. Company's steamer Tragston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail to-day for Kobe etc.

S. S. Tulisse:—The L. Edward Ltd. Steamer Tulisse, will sail to-day for Sydney, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS

Bombay, Feb. 11.

S. S. Chitral for London: 206 bags coffee, Thos Cook and Son. 70 cases bristles, W. H. Brady & Co.; 18 cases bristles, B. Lawrice & Co.; 5 bales woollen carpets, M. M. & Co.; 14 cases bristles M. M & Co.; 1315 bags groundnuts S. M. Rajgor & Co.

For Marseilles:—2210 bags groundnuts, S. M. Rajgor & Co.; 404 groundnuts kernals S. M. Rajgor & Co.; 780 bags Turmeric S M Rajgor & Co. 200 bags mustard seed, S. M. Rajgor & Co.; 2767 bags groundnuts M. Bhuta & Co.

For Patros:—26 cases gum olibanum, A. A H Mavji & Co

For Piraus:—16 cases gum olibanum A A H Mavji & Co.

S. S. City of Hongkong for Manchester:—1000 bales cotton raw, G. M. Kaisha. 130 drums castor oil, A. Hargovandas & Co.

For Liverpool:—616 bales myraballam, J. Mukhand & Co.; 1256 bags myraballum, T Dharamsee 1280 bags myraballum H. Radhasham & Co.; 2560 bags groundnuts, Chimnabhai & Co.

S. S. Benares for Rotterdam—35 bales, animal skin, Delta Hide & Co.; 650 bags linseed oil cakes M. Hoosein & Son.

For Antwerp:—168 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—11 bags gum olibanum A A H Mavji & Co. 48 bags gum olibannum E Vallmohamed & Co.

For Copenhagan:—25 bales cotton waste, V. A. Sane.

For Gothenburg:—24 bales cotton yarn waste Eastern Trading Agency.

S. S. Tangomaru for Osaka:—50 tons iron scrap, All Bros.; 550 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha

For Honkgong:—32 cases shark pins, A. Chagla & Co.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 750 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Mirzapore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, H. Nensey & & Co.; 149 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha & Co.; 350 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS

Feb. 11.

S. S. Delhi, Agent L. Edward Ltd. from Hamburg:—124 cases wire netting; 20 cases borax; 27 cases tin; 45 cases sulphur; 1640 cases glassware; 74 cases paper; 49 cases globes; 150 cases slates; 210 cases glue; 110 cases E.'ware; 100 cks. chemicals; 2237 pieces timber; 550 bags farina; 50 bundle copper sheets; 90 bundle y. m. sheets.

From Oslo:—91 cases boards; 1362 cases paper; 748 cases nails; 150 cases woodpulp; 149 cks. chemicals.

From Gothenburg:—384 cases steel hinges; 138 cases stoves; 2891 cases ceiling; 575 cases wood pulp; 1578 cases paper; 433 cases nails; 472 cks. chemicals; 80 cases glass power.

From Antwerp:—827 cases glass ware; 120 drums colour; 150 drums chemicals; 210 cases chicory; 440 cases chalk; 126 bundle steel angles; 52 bundle steel bars; 90 bundle copper wire 297 bundle steel circles; 261 bundle E.'ware.

From Suez:—373 drums asphelt

## MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 11.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 3/32.
D D 1/6 1/8.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Near.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 March.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 15/32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/16. 16 Mar/15 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 13/32 16 April/15 May.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 391.
Banks Selling T T 390.
Banks Buying T T 383.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 645.
Banks Buying D D 365.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 53 5/8.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 140 Nomina'.
Banks Buying 60 Days 130
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 97 1/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 127 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 5/8
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 64.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.42 1/4 10th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/10 3/4 11th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 5/8 10th inst.
London/Paris 86.75 10th inst.
London/Belgium 24.50 10th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.50 10th inst.
London/Italy 65.85 10th inst.
London/Berlin 14.35 10th inst.
London/Holland 8.46 10th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Steady.
GOLD—
9th inst. £5-19-11; 10th inst. £6-0-4.
SILVER LONDON—
Ready 19 3/8 9th inst.; 19 5/16 10th inst.
Forward 19 1/2 9th inst.; 19 7/16 10th inst.
SILVER NEW YORK—
Ready 29 7/8 9th inst.; 29 3/4 10th inst.
LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 Mos 5 3/16 per cent. 9th inst.; 5 7/16 per cent. 10th inst.
6 Mos 5 1/2 per cent. 9th inst.; 5 1/2 per cent 10th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 4 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 5 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of London Silver. Very small business. The continent bought. America sold.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 11.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 55/2
4 per cent. 1931-35 Conversion Loan Rs. 85-4.
4 per cent 1934-37 Loan Rs. 83-8.
4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan Rs. 62/8
4 1/2 per cent. 1034 Bonds Rs. 93
4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 89/6
5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 80/10
5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 92/4
5 per cent. 1939-41 Loan Rs. 80/8
6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 96/4
5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98/4
5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 92/4
6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free Rs. 100.
6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan Rs. 101-4.
6 1/2 per cent. 1936 Treasury Bonds Rs. 101-6.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 59
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 58
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 58
5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 72.
6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 91-8.
6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 91-3.
Tone of Market:—Firmer.

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## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records, 7 p.m. Sangit by Prof. Balvantrao Paranjpe.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 6th instant arrived Aden at 5 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 8 p.m. the same day.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.—An Instruction Class, open to the public, will be held by the Es'ean Community of Bombay on Saturday, the 13th February 1932, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort. The subject:—"The Visible and Invisible Universe" as treated in "Vohu Esfoma."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mail for Singapore, China and Japan per S. S. "Tangoo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2/0 p.m. on Saturday the 13th inst.

Clan Line Steamer Clanmactavish left Suez on the morning of 10th inst.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Tournament at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday.

*PLEASE see us earliest. Our sympathies. Realise our feelings and anxieties.*
*Advt.*

### BOMBAY FRANCHISE COMMITTEE.

In connection with the work of the Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee, the following three names have been Gazetted.

(1) Mr. S. H. Covernton, Chairman of the Committee.

(2) Mr. N. J. Wadia, Member of the Committee.

(3) Mr. P. N. Moos, Secretary to the Committee.

### CHALLENGE OF THE FRANC

(Continued from page 1.)

cy asserted superiority over the dollar. The French budget itself is unbalanced like most other budgets but it is not so bad as the American budget and the franc which was quoted at 25.52 per dollar became costlier and came down to import point to Paris at 25.41 per dollar. The dollar yard by which currencies were measured in recent months seems suddenly to have changed in length from 36 to 35 inches because it has changed its abode. To this extent it may be said that France has successfully challenged the United States.

NO FRANC STANDARD.

The question then arises whether France is now going to become the hub of the financial world, whether we shall learn to judge of our worth in terms of Gallic ideas and whether the world will turn to the franc standard as a substitute to the dollar standard. There are at least three reasons why this cannot happen. A financial centre is inseparable from an active, wide and accessible discount and forward exchange market and this does not exist in Paris. France is a "parvenu" in the monetary world and the memory of the franc at a sixth of the value of the Latin Union currency is still fresh. Secondly, the investments and gold reserves of America are far larger than those of France and this is a very real factor in determining the future of the franc. Thirdly, the foreign trade of America is nearly twice that of France which has had a steadily increasing adverse balance of trade for the last 4 years.

DOLLAR SUPREME.

The currencies of the world still continue to be measured in terms of the dollar and thus it has happened that sterling also has enjoyed some adventitious benefit from recent events. World prices should therefore follow the trend of dollar prices which should go up as a result of what amounts to inflation. In conjunction with the more reasonable attitude now prevailing on the question of political debts this should bring about a higher level of world prices and if it does so it would appear that the trade depression is working out its own solution through the unbalanced budgets of nations.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

(Continued from page 1).

while some of the Muslims had launched a campaign against non-Muslim candidates by leaflets and posters urging Muslim voters to vote for the Muslim candidates. Dr. J. A. Collaco, a sitting member of the Corporation was made the target of severe criticisms by some Muslim voters in leaflets and posters in which his career as a Councillor was criticised. A poster in Urdu with Arabic verses from Holy Quoran was also posted in the "B" Ward requesting Muslims not to vote for non-Muslims. Dr. Collaco, however, was very largely supported by Muslim residents of "B" Ward and his position seems to be secure.

### C. WARD

MR. TAIRSEE'S BOLD MOVE.

Mr. L.R. Tairsee was the cynosure of all eyes at the Polling-booth in his Ward, as he expected his voters to go at their own expense to vote for him. A number of Bhatias, however, turned up to vote for him. Mr. V. N. Vedak, the new candidate was getting bus loads of voters for him and if he tops the list, one should not be surprised. Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Mr. Balubhai Desai, Mr. Ramchandra Bhat and Mr. V.D. Govindji also did well.

### D. WARD

VICTORIAWALAS VOTE FOR ADVOCATE.

Mr. Shaikh Nabiulla, Advocate received good support from Victoriawallas and other voters from Foras Road and Falkland localities. He is an ambitious young man taking great deal interest in the social welfare of the poor Muslims, and is likely to be returned. He is also President of the Victoria Drivers' Association, and hence a solid support from that fraternity. Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. A. P. Sabawala, Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Miss Maniben Kara, Dr. Malinibai Sukhtankar and Dr. Sathye are likely to be returned among the successful candidates

### E. WARD

LORRYFULS OF VOTERS

In 'E' Ward, Mr. M. M. Killedar's voters came pouring in from day break in motor lorries and solidly voted for him. Last time he topped the list, and this time too he is likely to do the same.

Principal Soares also received a good support although he was often seen exchanging hot words with Dr. M. N. Balsara, a rival candidate. Mr. Dostmohmed Khairaz, Mr. Jafferbhoy Lalji, Mr. Ismail Mohmed Jaffer, Mr. Umar Mohmed Rajab, Dr. Bulsara and Mr. Poonjabhai Thakarsy also received good support of the voters.

### F. WARD

VOTING ON COMMUNAL LINE.

In this Ward Mr. S. G. Keni and Mr. S. B. Keni were leading while other candidates were following. Those two candidates received solid support from Hindu voters. Dr. S. P. Mehta, Mr. D. Cowasji and Dr. M. S. Batliwala, were supported by Parsi voters from Parsi Colony and Parel while Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha being the only Muslim candidate received plentiful votes from Muslim voters.

### G. WARD

MUSLIMS SUPPORT MUSLIM CANDIDATE.

The same thing occurred in 'G' Ward. Mr. Meherbaksh, the only Muslim candidate received substantial votes from Muslim population of his ward.

### List Of Candidates

The following is the list of candidates:—A ward, population 64,020. 12 seats. 16 candidates. Voters: Europeans 1,198. Anglo-Indian, Jews, Indian Christians etc. 964, Hindus 2,533, Parsis 2,505, Muslims 620 and Companies and firms 1,584. Total 9,404.

"A" WARD.

(1) Mr. B N. Gamadia; (2) Mr. C P G Wade; (3) Mr. D S Tayabji; (4) Sir D M Petit; (5) Mr. G I Griffiths; (6) Mr. H F H M Maniar; (7) Mr. H M Chowna, (8) Mr. J M Thacker; (9) Mr. J B Baman-Behram; (10) Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas; (11) Mr. Meyer Nissim; (12) Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna; (13) Mr. P J Marzban; (14) Major S A Paymaster; (15) Mr. Sorab R. Davar; (16) Mr. Y G Pandit.

"B" WARD.

Population 1,14,365. 16 seats. 24 candidates. Voters: Europeans 9, Anglo-Indians, Jews and Christians etc., 522, Hindus 6,591; Parsis 49, Muslims 9,309, Companies and firms 1,670.

(1) Mr. Abdulla Ismail; (2) Mr. A R Dimtimkar; (3) Dr. Elijah Moses; (4) Mr. Ghulamhusen Alibhai Vali Single; (5) Mr. Haji Hasam Ibrahim; (6) Mr. Harilal J. Vora; (7) Mr. Harun Tarmahomed Nurani; (8) Mr. H A Begmahomed; (9) Mr. H A Lalji; (10) Mr. Jafferbhai A Lalji; (11) Dr. J N Choksi; (12) Dr. J A Collaco; (13) Mr. Kanji Udeshi; (14) Mr. K V Punja; (15) Mr. K N Vakil; (16) Mr. Mahomedbhai Abdullabhai; (17) Mr. Mahomedbhai I M Ravji; (18) Mr. P D Shamdasani; (19) Dr. P H Meisheri; (20) Mr. Ramji Bharmal Shah; (21) Mr. S K Barodawalla; (22) Mr. Shivdas Chapsi Thacker; (23) Mr. Trikamji Damji; (24) Mr. V. H Pandya.

"C" WARD.

Population 205,476. 16 seats. 21 candidates. Voters: Europeans 4, Anglo-Indians etc., 1,215, Hindus 2,334, Muslims 6,052 and companies and firms 1,534.

(1) Mr. Abdul Latif Curtay; (2) Mr. B T Desai; (3) Mr. B P Wauke; (4) Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji; (5) Mr. H D Nanavati; (6) Mr. I M Mahomedali; (7) Mr. J K Modi; (8) Mr. J N Topan; (9) Captain J A D'Souza; (10) Dr. K J J Kharshedji; (11) Mr. L R Tairsee; (12) Khan Bahadur M I Curtay; (13) Mr. Mahomedali Allabux; (14) Mr. M N Talpade; (15) Mr. M M Desai; (16) Dr. M B Velkar; (17) Mr. N P Sangani; (18) Mr. R M Bhat; (19) Mr. S M Kapadia; (20) Mr. V N Vedak; (21) Mr. V D Govindji.

"D" WARD.

Population 185,341. 14 seats. 19 candidates. Voters: Europeans 529, Anglo-Indians etc., 1,049; Hindus 20,496; Parsis 6,788, Muslims 1,874; and Companies and firms 436. Total 31,178.

(1) Dr. A G Viegas; (2) Mr. A P Sabavala; (3) Mrs. A Gokhale; (4) Dr. D D Sathaye; (5) Mr. E K Hirji Behedin; (6) Dr. G V Deshmukh; (7) Mr. J M Mehta; (8) Dr. K E Dadachanji; (9) Mr. K H Goregaonkar; (10) Dr. Mrs. Mainibai B Sukhthankar; (11) Mr. M A Karanjawala; (12) Miss Maniben Kara; (13) Mr. S A Mantri; (14) Mr. Shekh Nabiulla; (15) Mr. S C Joshi; (16) Mr. S R Vaidya; (17) Mr. V S Velinkar; (18) Dr. V K Dongre; (19) Mr. V N Chandavarkar.

"E" WARD.

12 seats, 19 candidates. Voters. Europeans 324; Anglo-Indians etc., 3,722; Hindus 8,299; Parsis 1,104, Muslims 6,085. Companies and firms 582. Total 19,666.

(1) Mr. A R A S Bhoira, (2) Mr. A A H Khan; (3) Mr. A Soares; (4) Mr. D G Khairaz; (5) Mr. H A Jalaluddin; (6) Mr. I M Jaffer, (7) Mr. J A Lalji; (8) Mr. K B Jakkal; (9) Mr. M M Killedar; (10) Mr. M U Abdul Rasul; (11) Mr. M U Rajab; (12) Dr. M N Bulsara; (13) Dr. M F Visni; (14) Mr. N B Parulekar; (15) Mr. Punjabhai Thakersi; (15) Mr. R A Gole; (17) Mr. S B Awari; (18) Mr. S S Gangla; (19) Mr. Z F Maniar.

4 WITHDRAWALS.

The following four candidates withdrew in the afternoon Dr. M F Bisni; Mr. J F M Maniar; Mr. K B Jakkal; and Mr. J A Lalji.

"F" WARD.

8 seats. 11 candidates. Voters: Europeans 1,198; Anglo-Indians etc., 964, Hindus 2,533; Parsis 2,505, Muslims 620 and companies and firms 1,584. Total 9,404.

(1) Mr. B G Parelkar; (2) Mr. D Kawasji; (3) Mr. K J Shah; (4) Mr. M S Mitha; (5) Dr. M S Batliwala; (6) Mr. M V Donde, (7) Mr. Nanabhai Laxman, (8) Mr. S G Keni, (9) Mr. S B Keni; (10) Dr. S P Mehta; (11) Mr. T D Thacker.

"G" WARD.

Population 163,775. 8 seats, 11 candidates. Voters: Europeans 67; Anglo-Indians etc., 1,285; Parsis 502; Muslims 1,258; companies and firms 89. Total 4,201.

(1) Mr. C Manchubhai; (2) Mr. G D Bilimoria; (3) Mr. H S M H Kadarbux; (4) Rao Saheb M D Rane; (5) Mr. M L Dahanukar; (6) Dr. M C Javle; (7) Mr. M J Dandekar; (8) Mr. N M Kale; (9) Mrs. Nalinibai V Dalvi; (10) Mr. P G Sahasrabudhe; (11) Mr. R K Vaidya.

## INCIDENT AT "D" WARD

### Three Arrests For Shouting Slogans

The attention of a large crowd of Municipal voters of the Girgaum Ward who invaded the Gowalia Tank Polling Booth on Thursday morning was diverted by the arrival in the maidan of two persons who shouted at the top of their voices "Vande Mataram" and other slogans. One of them carried a national flag and planted it very near the booth. For a time a large number of voters, including canvassers and supporters of the various candidates left their places, and came into the maidan to witness the flag salutation ceremony that was announced to be held. They surrounded the two men who had marched right in the middle of the maidan and then holding a national flag high, commenced singing a national song.

In the meantime a police officer with a party of police came on the scene and arrested both the men. A third man who was dressed in western style and wore a felt hat was also arrested by the police as he was asking the people to join in shouting slogans.

## "REPRESSION, NO REMEDY"

### Release Of Gandhiji And Withdrawal Of Ordinances, Only Solution

### INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBERS' PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS

BOMBAY, February 11.

The Director of Information, Bombay, issues the following correspondence which has passed between the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Government of Bombay for publication:—

Letter from Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, dated January 29:—

"I am directed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to forward herewith a copy of resolutions which are proposed to be passed at a meeting of the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and of several other Commercial Associations of Bombay who have requisitioned the Chamber to call such a meeting. The meeting will be open only to members of commercial bodies and will be called for the purpose of considering and adopting the resolutions sent herewith, to which no amendments will be permitted. It is proposed to hold the meeting in a public hall or building and intimation of the meeting will be given to Associations by the Chamber by circular. The Committee believe that they can legitimately hold such a meeting and since no intimation by public advertisement is to be issued by the Chamber, the Committee desire to bring these facts to the notice of Government; and the Committee have fixed Monday, the 8th instant, as the date of the meeting, so that there may be sufficient time for Government to communicate to them any views Government may have in the matter before the 6th instant.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions referred to above are:—

"This meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, and the undermentioned Commercial Associations, registers its emphatic protest against the arrest and incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi under Regulation XXV of 1827, and the promulgation and administration of Ordinances of so drastic a character as to stifle all legitimate public activity and to place the liberty of every citizen at the absolute discretion of the Executive and to cause serious disturbance to the trade and industry of the country in general and of this City in particular, intensifying the already widespread economic distress."

"REPRESSION NO REMEDY."

"This meeting of opinion that repression, however severe, can be no remedy for the root-cause of the present political situation and that the only solution lies in the immediate and unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi, the withdrawal of all Ordinances, the release of all imprisoned under the recent repressive measures and the prompt inauguration of a Constitution acceptable to the country.

"This meeting reiterates its conviction that the best interests of the country require that every citizen should support Indian industry and enterprise and use Swadeshi goods.

"This meeting authorises the Chairman to send copies of these resolutions to the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay."

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

Letter from Mr. R M. Maxwell, Secretary to Government, Home Department, dated 3rd instant.:—

In reply to your communication No. 118, dated the 29th January, last, I am to say that Government regret that they cannot undertake to pre-audit resolutions proposed to be passed by commercial bodies dealing in any manner with the present political situation. In the opinion of Government, the legality of such resolutions can only be tested in a competent court of law.

"At the same time, I am to say that however the resolution itself is framed no person who makes a speech upon it and introduces into that speech matter that might be interpreted as being in furtherance of an unlawful activity would be exempt from prosecution.

PLEA FOR SUPPORT TO GOVT.

"I take this opportunity to inform your Chamber that it is in the opinion of Government wholly undesirable that public bodies, especially of a commercial character, should pass resolutions at the present juncture which tend to create in the mind of the general public an impression that the body passing the resolution is associating itself with a movement subversive of Government. I am to suggest to you that if your Chamber is anxious to pass any resolution at all bearing upon the present state of affairs in the City of Bombay, a resolution condemning in no uncertain terms the reign of hooliganism that certain persons are attempting to inaugurate and promising the loyal support of your Chamber in any measure taken by Government to suppress it would go further to allay popular unrest than any resolution of the nature contemplated by you."

## PREVENTION OF FRAUD

### Propositions Before Bombay Corporation

### POWERS TO GRANT BUILDING LOANS

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation called on Monday the 15th instant among other things the following propositions would also be considered:—

CHECK THE FRAUD

From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai.

"That the Corporation are of opinion that in the interests of the general public and for the prevention of fraud, Government should be approached to amend the Bombay Municipal Act, authorizing the Bombay Municipality to carry out inspection of Traders' premises in respect of weights and measures used by them and to make necessary rules and regulations in that behalf."

SUBSIDY TO TENANTS.

Mr. Meyer Nissim will move:—

"That with a view to enabling the Corporation to give advances to private individuals to enable them to construct residential buildings on plots of Municipal land in the City in the same way as Government have been granting building loans to purchasers of their plots in the suburbs, His Worship the Mayor be requested to approach Government with a request to amend the Municipal Act so as to give the necessary power to the Corporation for the purpose."

MORE LADY DOCTORS.

Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta has given notice to move:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that in the interests of the patients attending the Municipal Maternity Homes, it is desirable that the Medical Officers in charge of these Homes should be relieved of their duties of supervising the work of District Nurses and also of attending the women's dispensaries twice a week; that the ante-natal work should be attended to by the Medical Officers in charge of the Maternity Homes as a part of their regular duties and extended to every day in the week, except Sundays, and not twice a week, as at present; and that any allowances that are being paid to them for supervising the work of District Nurses and for attending women's dispensaries be discontinued.

"That out of the money thus saved amounting to Rs. 4,590 two more part-time Lady Doctors be engaged on a salary not exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem to be in charge of women's dispensaries in addition to the two part-time Lady Doctors already in service, and that these four Lady Doctors be put in charge of 12 dispensaries to be attended to by them every alternate day and that they should also be entrusted with the duties of supervising the work of District Nurses giving them an allowance not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem for the work. By this arrangement 12 out of 13 dispensaries will be attended to by women doctors and the Medical Officers in charge will concentrate their attention on the Maternity Homes under them and ante-natal work. This will mean a net saving of Rs. 1,140 per annum to the Municipality."

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According to a Poona correspondent, disciples of Dharmabhaskar Shree Vinayak Maharaj Masurkar converted 350 Christian Gaydas in Gomantak to Hinduism on Thursday morning (4th instant.)

A Hyderabad message says that Sind Hindu leaders are organising a Sind Hindu Conference during the Easter to consider questions of Sind Separation and Kashmir riots.

BAGALKOT, Feb. 9.

Two persons who were arrested last month, has been released today.

The third "Dictator" was arrested on the 6th instant and it is learnt that his wife is succeeding him as the 4th "Dictator."

A Lingayat worker of this place has also been arrested.

PATHE CINEMA
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10.
The Year's Great Farce
LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY
with
RICHARD COOPER
Dorothy Seacombe—Barbara Gott
you will Laugh Till You Cry.
AND OUR OLD FRIEND
MICKEY MOUSE
THE CARTOON KING
IN HIS LATEST
DELIVERY BOY
DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SHOW
BOOK NOW AT S. ROSE & Co. OR AT CINEMA

PATHE CINEMA
Commencing From To-morrow
GLORIA SWANSON
THE WONDER STAR OF THE SCREEN OF FILMDOM IN HER MOST AMAZING AND AMUSING ROMANTIC ADVENTURE.
WHAT A WIDOW
ANOTHER UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE.
BOOK NOW AT S. ROSE & CO., OR AT
PATHE CINEMA

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
LAST NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Hit
In High Finance and High Romance in An Uproarious Comedy
A TAILOR MADE MAN
A TAILOR MADE MAN
With the "go-getter"
WILLIAM HAINES
WILLIAM HAINES
In A Borrowed Dress Suit!
An Ideal A Girl!
Sitting Atop The World!
With the Spitfire.
DOROTHY JORDAN
It's here One For A Good Laugh!
Also Topical of India's Richest Race
ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA

THE RIALTO
LAST DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
YOU'LL NEVER KNOW WHAT A REAL LAUGH IS TILL YOU SHAKE ACHE AND QUAKE
AT
RAOUL WALSH'S
WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS
WITH
EL BRENDEL
VICTOR MCLAGLEN
EDMUND LOWE
GRETA NISSEN
AND HUNDREDS OF THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS BEAUTIES.
TO-MORROW
CHARLIE CHAN'S LATEST THRILLER
THE BLACK CAMEL
WITH
WARNER OLAND, BEZA LUGOSI

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 AND 10 p.m.
THE MOST EXCITING PICTURE EVER FILMED!




9,000 Miles Into The Jungle For The Greatest Thrills Ever Screened!
BOOK YOUR SEAT NOW!

### Bombay Council Bye-Election

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Wednesday states that a vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by reason of the resignation of Mr. G. H. Cooke, a member elected to the said Legislative Council by the Bombay City (European) Constituency has called upon the said Constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy before the 3rd March 1932.

The following dates are fixed in that connection:—

Monday 15th February for nomination of candidates.

Tuesday, 16th February for scrutiny of nomination papers.

Monday, 29th February 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p. m. for voting

Tuesday, 1st March at 12 noon at the Collector's Office, Old Custom House, Bombay for counting

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 12, 1932.

# FLOUTING THEIR FRIENDS

The account of the interview of the deputation of the Welfare of India League with the Governor of Bombay on January 18, which was released for publication yesterday three weeks after the event is clearly indicative even at that time of the daily widening gulf between the Government and their best friends in the country. The Welfare of India League is a body of Indians and Europeans pledged to make every possible effort to maintain peace and goodwill in the country. Its deputation to the Governor included responsible Britishers like the Rev. John MacKenzie, Sir Stanley Reed, Mr. G. V. Wardle, Mr. U. M. Rose and Mr. M. I. David. Their representation was of the friendliest character and where they ventured into any criticism of Government's policy, it was excessively cautious and well-disposed. Indeed they carried caution to an unnecessary extreme when they declared that they had not come to there "to discuss the Ordinances themselves—or the policy which lies behind them."

**DIRECT CONDEMNATION.**

There is precious little to be discussed if the policy behind the Ordinances is to be regarded as outside the bounds of criticism. Like other Moderates in Bombay and elsewhere the deputationsts proposed only to point out directions where the Ordinances could be made "less oppressive." But fortunately their actual performance was not quite consistent with their intentions. For the need to warn the Governor of the grave effects of the policy for which Government are responsible drove them into a direct condemnation of that policy when they declared,

> "This form of Government by Ordinances is leading to strained relations between the Government and the people, and unless the policy is promptly reviewed and sufficiently modified, it threatens to create an insuperable barrier between the Government and the people which may make future co-operation difficult if not impossible."

**LITTLE SATISFACTION.**

The deputation also expressed great anxiety at "the passions which have been engendered in this struggle and in particular the grave racial antagonism with which we are threatened." We do not know what impression this criticism had upon the Governor for the Welfare League has not been permitted apparently to publish the full text of his reply and the portions of it which have been released make no reference to the principle and policy of the Ordinance. It is obvious however, that these friendly and earnest critics got little satisfaction for their frank warnings and advice and it is safe to assume that the Governor uncompromisingly defended the whole policy of the Ordinances. He even defended one of the worst features of the rule by Ordinances, a feature which the League had singled out for the most severe condemnation—the power to order persons to report themselves to the Police daily. This the League rightly described as "a harassing procedure which cannot but be looked upon as a humiliation" of the persons so ordered.

**LIGHT-HEARTED!**

The Governor light-heartedly defended this procedure by remarking that, "except when special reasons make this precaution necessary, in order to report daily at a police station is not ordinarily imposed upon any person who is willing to give a satisfactory undertaking that he will take no further part in the Civil Disobedience movement." Nobody could be satisfied with such a defence and we are sure it could not have satisfied the members of the Welfare League. The demand for an undertaking under duress of imprisonment as the alternative is in itself a humiliation to which most self-respecting people would decline to submit. It is not the right matter that Sir Frederick Sykes holds it to be. The worst feature of orders of this kind is that they are regarded by the public as a kind of trap to catch people whose imprisonment for a long period could not otherwise be assured.

**MOST-DEPLORABLE**

It is unnecessary to discuss further the details of the League's representation. What is most noticeable and deplorable is that the mildest and friendliest representation does not seem to be able to make any appreciable impression upon the Government of Bombay. If anything, the situation in Bombay now is worse than when the Welfare Leaguers met the Governor. The question naturally arises as to what they are going to do. Surely they will not have the temerity to assert that they have done all that was possible to restore peace and goodwill but have failed. All that we get from them is an unimpressive reiteration of the assurance, that there is no intention to create apprehension in the public mind, to disturb trade or to interfere with "honest Swadeshi." But the apprehension is there and cannot be removed by these platonic assurances. Trade is obviously disturbed and grave doubts exist as to whether "honest Swadeshi" is secure in face of ordinance laws which make a crime of what Sir Frederick Sykes's own countrymen freely practise in England.

**WAIT FOR DISASTER!**

Government must have realised by now that measures which override the ordinary rights of individuals and the community at large have had the effect of creating a settled apprehension in the public mind which no amount of assurances can remove. That is the least that can be said of a policy and methods, which as the deputation none too strongly expressed it, "threaten to create an insuperable barrier between the Government and the people which may make future co-operation difficult if not impossible." The gravity of this warning and the people from whom it comes cannot be over-estimated. It cannot be lightly brushed aside. If in their obstinate adherence to a misconceived policy the Government are ready to flout the warnings of their own friends, we must wait, presumably, for sheer disaster to materialise before we can expect the realisation that the warnings that are coming to them from all quarters are well-founded.

# THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

We noticed a few days ago the serious decline in British exports in the year 1931. We have now somewhat fuller figures before us and these but confirm the tale of Britain's steadily declining trade with India. The total exports, which stood at £839 millions in 1929 came down to £658 millions in 1930 and to £453 millions in 1931. There was an equally sharp decline in the export of cotton goods. For the figures for these goods in millions of yards in the above years were respectively 3672, 2407, and 1711. Woollen goods too steadily declined from 108 million yards in 1929 to 56 million yards in 1931. It should be noted in this connection that as very low prices ruled in 1931, the decline in the value of textile exports must have been much greater than that in quantity.

So far as trade with India is concerned, the annual report of the Senior British Trade Commissioner in India says: "The past year has witnessed a crisis in the trading relations of British exporters with Indian markets, the effects of which will be experienced for many years." Thus the crisis, far from being past, is now in its severest form. Discussing the continued fall in the United Kingdom imports, the report mentioned above remarks that the decline in the percentage share by 5.6 is so abnormal that it can be accounted for only by the boycott. Indeed it will serve no good purpose for any one to minimise the effect of the boycott movement in India on British trade. Business opinion in Britain is stated to be that recovery is possible only through world recovery and through a friendly settlement with India. While Britain cannot do much for world recovery—tariff walls are not quite calculated to bring about this end—which will depend on factors that no Government can control, she can do much if she chooses to bring about a friendly settlement with India. India is sure in any circumstances to pursue her policy to be self-sufficient in respect of her clothing requirements but she may yet afford a good market for many varieties of British goods, once a friendly settlement is effected. The present regime of repression is ill calculated to induce Indians to prefer British goods to those that come from other foreign countries. Moreover, it is undoubted that the anti-picketing campaign has given a stimulus to the general boycott of British goods, which it would not and could not have otherwise got. The figures we have quoted, are the writing on the wall. If the British people cannot read the signs they are doomed to lose their trade!

# STRANGE DECISION

It is a curious judgment that was delivered yesterday in the High Court regarding the claim of Rs. 12 lakhs from the Government by the Corporation on account of contributions for primary education. While the Court admits the moral claim, the legal claim is denied on the ground that, neither the actual plaintiff nor the actual defendant had the power to enter into a contract in question. No one would have thought that the President had no power to enter into an agreement of this kind, when authorized by the Corporation, while the Commissioner, who is also a fleeting personality in the life of the Corporation has the power to do so. But, granting this, it is news to be told that the Secretary to the Government cannot bind the Secretary of State for India. Who then has the right to enter into such agreements for the Secretary of State? Here we believe the Judge has gone astray. The doctrine would lead us to the position that we may have to correspond in small matters of title deeds and other affairs with the authorities in Whitehall. In the same way, could not the Secretary of State go behind Government servants who have authorised the remissions of revenue?

# BIG STITCH AND SUGAR PLUMS

## Sir Samuel Hoare's Plans And Their Chances Of Success

(BY BERNARD HOUGHTON).

Sir Samuel Hoare's recent utterance states nakedly what has always been the British Government's policy in India, in spite of the unctuous verbiage with which the Labourites and Liberals delight to enfold it. It makes no new departure in the general plan by which Imperialists of all shades hope to retain political control in India. Briefly, that plan is by means of armed force, supplemented by a dictatorship and to crush any movement, however peaceful, towards political freedom, while at the same time proffering concessions sufficient to buy over those outside the national movement—concessions which yet leave all real power in British hands.

Naturally as to the violence of the coercion or the extent of the boons opinions may differ. Thus Mr. Wedgwood Benn preferred mass imprisonment for the most part under the ordinary law. Sir Samuel Hoare would rely on dictatorial powers pushed to unheard-of lengths in a regime which is in effect, though not in name, tantamount to Martial Law. He supplements his armed force by a threat of invasion from the Princes. Both have made free use of "lettres de cachet," in like manner as did the French kings before the French Revolution.

**SIMLA'S LIEGEMEN.**

The concession designed by the Labour Cabinet, whilst professing to be an advance to democracy, retained all the vital subjects in the hands of a Viceroy with dictatorial powers. In addition they have called in, under the name of Federation Simla's liegemen, the feudal princes, to frustrate democratic legislation. They paralyse popular action by a fantastic scheme of "minority" electorates.

Sir Samuel Hoare, though he dislikes even the shadow of "responsibility at the centre," as the bureaucrats call it, has accepted the general outline of the Labourite scheme. He may, however, be relied on to cross the t's and dot the i's of Indian dependence, if and when it is translated into law. The phrase "progress towards democracy" he has discarded for "constitutional advance," a term which may mean anything or nothing. Summing up, it may be said that the change of Government means a change in tactics but not at all in strategy.

**AN INTERESTING SIDELIGHT.**

Burma throws an interesting side-light on the imperialist plans. A year ago when Mr. MacDonald made his nasty decision for separation, the Non-co-operation movement swept the land. Both Whitehall and Simla dreaded lest India should become so politically free that British firms and banks might lose their privileged position. In consequence Ministers lent a ready ear to the prayers of the British mercantile community in Burma with its spokesman, Sir Charles Innes, who had come to London. They decided to make Burma safe for exploitation by severing the connection with India.

Came the Delhi pact, came the end of Non-co-operation. Thenceforward month by month officialdom regained its lost confidence; it was particularly heartened by the advent of Sir Samuel Hoare to the India Office. The latter is emphatically of opinion that he can hold India in political control—"the India which we have not the least intention of abandoning"—by force or dictatorship. He does not, therefore, see the need for a separated Burma especially when, as now, Simla is in dour need of funds.

**WAITING FOR ELECTIONS.**

The Burma scheme is changed, but to make the change and to save Mr. MacDonald's face the final decision is postponed till the Burma elections next November. Therein it may be safely prophesied, the Burman people will kill effectively the sinister scheme of separation. Reading between the lines of the Secretary of State's statement it is clear that, after the conversation with Mr. Gandhi, he expected that the latter would on his arrival in India continue to co-operate. Mr. Gandhi for his part was certainly anxious to do so, as witness his request for an interview with the Viceroy "with an open mind on the Ordinance" and his telegram to Lord Irwin alluding to "the sacred week at Delhi." Why then was he arrested? Probably because Sir Samuel Hoare realised that by this time the strength of the movement was too great, the flowing tide too powerful to be quelled even by Mahatma. To use an American idiom, he would be unable to deliver the goods.

Unless and until the spirit of the movement were broken it seemed idle to continue negotiations, for at best any victory gained could not be decesive. Accordingly the flat went forth and Mr. Gandhi was imprisoned.

**IS HE OVER-OPTIMISTIC?**

Whether by so doing Sir Samuel Hoare acted wisely in the imperial interest is a little open to doubt. Certainly the Indian Liberals, those men who shout for freedom under the British yoke, have lost no time in expostulating. Perhaps the Secretary of State has been moved by their appeals perhaps, by the boycott of Lancashire cloth. His concluding wish that the vacant chair at the Committees may be filled clearly expresses a hope that after its dose of strong medicine the Congress will again co-operate in the plans of British Imperialism. He expects a second Delhi pact, a second surrender. Is not that unduly optimistic? Are Congressmen, after the experiences of the past two years to be beguiled by the sugar-plums, the very small sugar-plums, which constitutes Sir Samuel Hoare's plan for holding India.

# Notes of the Day

**British Tariff Policy.**

The British Cabinet's sweeping victory in the House of Commons over its tariff programme was a foregone conclusion. The long Free Trade tradition of Britain could avail little against a strong Tory Party pledged to Protection. But as it is doubtful whether the present tariff programme could stay long, Mr. Baldwin took the precaution of remarking that any subsequent Parliament could alter the fiscal discussions of the present Parliament—a fact which everybody knows. He was confident, however, that if the present experiment succeeded, the tariff issue would be dead. That is much to be doubted. For in the first place what is considered success by one party is not necessarily accepted as such by another. Secondly, the controversy on Free Trade versus Protection is an ancient world controversy and is not likely to be a dead issue because its supporters claim success in Britain, any more than in other countries. However, one advantage to India of Britain's acceptance of Protection is that, if and when India pursues a strong Protection policy, Britain will have no ground to protest or for urging the honoured plea of the poor consumer's interest.

**Demands First.**

The Indian Franchise Committee have released for publication a statement made by Maulvi Muhammad Yakub at its first meeting at Delhi on 1st February. According to this statement "the British Government should take the task of deciding the communal problem upon itself and a definite announcement on this question should be made as soon as possible." The statement even warns the Franchise Committee that, "a small but vocal and sincere section of our community has come to the decision that the Mussalmans should abstain from taking any part in the formation of the constitution until our position is made secure and we know where we stand." It is reported that, in reply to this statement, Lord Lothian expressed his willingness in his personal capacity to acquaint the Premier with the views expressed in the statement, though he could not do so as Chairman of the Franchise Committee as the solution of the communal problem did not come within the Committee's terms of reference.

**Under-Currents.**

It is interesting to consider along with these facts the report that some members of the Lothian Committee at the time of their departure from Delhi were seriously discussing the possibility of abandoning their next cold weather tour if a communal settlement was not announced. All these reports lend colour to the rumour said to be current in Delhi, that Government are likely to announce on February 22 a communal settlement substantially accepting the Muslim demands. The "Englishman" of Calcutta asserts confidently that "the Government feels that the Muslims who have loyally supported the cause of the Round Table Conference are in danger of losing faith in Government's neutrality if the communal settlement accepting their demands is not announced forthwith." Government and the Anglo-Indian Press may have to be anxious to placate the communalist Muslims. But it is certainly hazardous for Government to announce anything like a final settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question when so many eminent recognised Hindu and Muslim leaders are in jail.

**Indianisation In Railways.**

Mr. P.R. Rau's appointment as Financial Commissioner of Railways is a step in the right direction, but such appointments will have to be much more common than they are before the Indianisation of the Railway Service can be a reality. It is impossible in the present state of things to combine economy with efficiency without speeding up the process of Indianisation in all the Services. The Railway Board has far too long been a preserve for Europeans. It is time the Board was staffed entirely by Indians. There is a large number of Indians thoroughly competent to work on the Board and it is due to sheer racial discrimination that Indians have not yet been appointed as Agents of Railways.

## £300 For Police Protection To Gandhiji In England

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Two police officers who had been employed to protect Mahatma Gandhi during Round Table Conference, cost nearly £300 stated Sir Herbert Samuel in reply to a question in the Commons to-day.—Reuter.

## Madras Papers Warned

WHY PHOTOS OF LEADERS MUST NOT BE PUBLISHED

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

A notification says: The attention of the Government has been drawn to several instances of publication in newspapers of portraits of well-known leaders of Civil Disobedience movement.

The publication of such pictures tends to encourage the movement and is likely therefore to fall under Clause F sub-section One, Section 4 of the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act 1931 as amended by the Emergency Powers Ordinance 1932.

The Government wish it to be clearly understood that in future they would be constrained to consider the necessity of demanding security under that Act in respect of printing and publication of such portraits.

The City Congress "Dictator" of Madras was sentenced on Thursday to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default to one months further imprisonment.—A. P.

CLAUSE (F):—To encourage or incite any person to interfere with administration of the law or with maintainence of law and order, or to commit any offence, or to refuse or defer payment of any land revenue, tax, rate, cess or other due or amount payable to Government or to any local authority, or any rent of agricultural land or anything recoverable as arrears of or along with such rent or....

# Tipsy-Cake

The Assembly has passed a resolution for the establishment of a Supreme Court in India. The resolution is purely academic. The Supreme Court is already established in the Home Department in the Government of India.

* * *

Messrs. C. S. Ranga Iyer and Shanmugam Chetty quoted the late Pandit Motilal for and against the resolution. These Iyers and Chettys never agree. Neither in Madras nor in Delhi. They must reach Matunga first.

* * *

A boy who sat in the Mamlatdar's chair at Ankola has been awarded 12 months' rigorous imprisonment—in consideration of his young age as Mr. Khandalawala would say!

* * *

A different, and some people, though not ourselves, might say a more practical use of a chair was made by an accused at Thana Sessions who hurled one at the Assistant Public Prosecutor, while he was addressing the Court with arguments for the prosecution.

After all force is the ultimate argument. All Government is based on this principle.

* * *

"Show yourselves capable of governing a Province before we give you the opportunity for wrecking an Empire." Thus Sir Michael O'Dwyer. The ex-satrap showed himself incapable of the first but as an Empire-wrecker he was a grand success.

* * *

Sir Reginald Craddock on the same occasion indulged in "strong condemnation of weakness of British policy in India." But don't get cross with him. They have just removed his portrait from the Council Chamber in Nagpur in pursuance of a resolution passed in the last session. It's natural he should display a little annoyance.

* * *

When you come to think of the awfulness of this Nagpur outrage you will be ready to allow that Craddock has some justification for denouncing weak rule. Not only has his portrait been removed but the act of vandalism actually took place in the very holy of holies—the Secretariat, where the Council Chamber is situated.

It would'nt be surprising after this to hear that they disposed of it to a "jerripuranawala."

* * *

The British Government has changed its mind about sending that Trade Commission to India to promote the sale of British Cotton Trades. They want to let the police have their chance.

* * *

At the All-India Women's Conference meeting recently held at Alibag, it was reiterated that "no disqualification should be attached to a woman on account of her relationship to a man for exercising her legitimate rights." Not even an uncle or a grandfather should stand in the way.

* * *

"COST OF LIVING GOING DOWN."

—"Free Press Journal."

Perhaps you have'nt noticed it? But the Director of Information has. He's a cute guy and what he says goes—into the W. P. B. as a rule.

* * *

But, after all, its a dud. A persual of the figures shows that the cost has gone up, not down. The "Free Press" sub-editor has let us down. All apologies to the D. o. I. but we can't spoil a good paragraph for a little thing like that.

* * *

A case is reported from London of a "tote" clerk who developed a mysterious disease which baffled the doctors. We have been baffled by these mysterious "Tote" diseases, ourselves. They should have called in a Mahaluxmi punter.

* * *

The Old Woman of Bori Bunder has been discoursing on "Wonderful Babies." As a mother of one she ought to be an expert on the subject. It should be the Babe's turn next to discourse on "Amazing Mothers."

* * *

The Government of India have turned down the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee substantially to reduce the exodus to Simla. They have been told that if it were acted on there would'nt be enough water to go round in New Delhi in the summer months. Some capital! Anyway they prefer the summer capital, so the merry old expense will go on. Next case, please!

# BRITAIN TO FACE FRESH CRISIS?

## End Of February May Find Bank Of England In New Dilemma

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

The fall of the sterling pound from 3.46 dollars to 3.42 in the course of three or four days has attracted much attention locally and advises received from London during the last two weeks show that the basis for the fall in the gold value of sterling is probably somewhat different from a mere withdrawal of balances by France and Italy reported by Reuter yesterday. It has probably more to do with the complications arising out of the London loans to Germany, the freezing of which caused a crisis last September.

**HOW CRISIS COMES.**

Foreign money had been attracted steadily to London by the higher returns available in that centre due to the high comparatively high bank rate. Owing to the depression of British industries in common with the rest of the world little use could be found for this money locally and the banks began to utilise more and more of the funds in Government Treasury Bills and in lending to bill brokers. These latter could not invest them in inland bills and began to go in more freely for foreign bills, the more needy of them were of German and Austrian origin. These bills could not be discounted in the London market unless they had been accepted by a British House and by continental borrowers paying the usual commission to the London acceptance houses to make these bills eligible.

**"STAND-STILL AGREEMENT."**

Ordinarily the acceptance houses would have found that the parties on whose behalf they accepted the bills would put them in funds to meet them on the due date. But owing to the crisis in these countries, the funds were not forthcoming with the result that what was originally a short term advance became a permanent loan owing to the acceptors who are bound to honour their signatures and return the money they had borrowed from the banks.

**EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.**

To get over this situation the Bank of England and other countries, who had participated in the loans to Germany came to a settlement and entered into what was called "a standstill agreement" by which the credit was automatically extended from August 1931 to the end of Februnry 1932. The Bank of England promised to indemnify the acceptance houses for any losses arising to them by renewing bills on behalf of Germany up to the end of February.

This limit has now been reached and it is understood that unless new arrangements are made to carry forward the acceptances till the end of this year, the houses will be involved, and, as the "Daily Express", according to a Free Press Message says, the Bank of England will have to take the unprecedented step of asking the Treasury for assistance and it will be necessary to have special emergency Legislation to avert disaster. The Treasury could naturally be asked to obtain control over foreign exchange transactions in order to prevent the abuse of the facility for the purpose of aiding flight of capital from the country.

**THE RUSH FOR GOLD.**

In the meantime, it is significant that the bullion brokers are trying to squeeze out every ounce of gold inside Britain by offering as high a price as 27sh. 6d. for a gold sovereign. It is, however, believed, that unless jewellery is melted, the supply from this source will be limited to a few millions pounds only.

Judging from the level of prices in Britain the pound seem to be worth somewhat more than dollars 4.25, but the quotation about dollars 3.45 indicates that though it is considerably cheaper for gold standard countries, to buy goods in Britain, they are unwilling to do so because of the vicious circle of the trade depression and lower purchasing power.

So long as there is the danger arising out of large foreign balances in London the pound will be swayed more by their influence than by the more reliable conditions of Government and national finance and the state of trade and industry.

# Separation Or Federation

## BURMA GOVERNOR'S POSER TO COUNCIL

### To Consult Party Leaders Before Announcing His Decision

### BIG DROP IN REVENUE SEQUEL TO REBELLION

RANGOON, Feb. 11.

Opening the Budget Session of the Legislature to-day H. E. the Governor explained fully the import of the Premier's "historic" announcement, at the termination of the Burma Round Table Conference in all its bearings and said that the announcement had cleared the air, making plain the choice which lay before the people of Burma regarding Federation or separation.

After dealing in detail with the conditions behind the urge towards Federation of Indian Provinces and States, His Excellency pointed out that such considerations hardly touched Burma. He referred also to the difference between Burma and Indian National feeling and the geographical factor. His Excellency added:

ENTER FEDERATION.

"It is quite a legitimate view that, taking all things into account, it would be wiser for Burma to continue to pool her resources with those of India and enter the Indian Federation. It would mean surrender for an indefinite period of Burma's aspirations to work out her own destiny as a Nation and be mistress in her own house. It would mean also that Burma would remain part of India and interests of a part, where they differ, must necessarily give way to the interests of the whole. There are also obvious implications of the stubborn fact that the population of Burma is only 14 millions, while that of India is nearly 340 millions. On the other hand, if only she will grasp the opportunity, the prospect is opening up before India of being welded into a great and powerful federation, controlling, under the British Crown, the destiny of one-fifth of the human race and some Burmans may reasonably think on the balance of advantages and disadvantages. It would be wiser for Burma to avoid the wrench and dislocation of separation and safer for her, situated as she is, to be content with a place in Indian Federation.

FOR LOYAL MEMBERS ONLY.

"The only point I wish to make is that the issues ought to be carefully thought out and squarely faced. There must be no thought of using India merely as a political convenience. There is no place in the Indian Federation except for loyal members content that matters of common interest should be managed in the interest of the whole and ready and willing to contribute loyally and faithfully to the strength and well-being of the Federation. If Burma wants to separate from India, now is her opportunity. If not, let her throw in her lot with India wholeheartedly and without any "arriere pensee" and let her play her part as a loyal member of the Federation."

His Excellency expressed the desirability of an early settlement of the preliminary issue of separation or Federation by General Election regarding which he would announce his decision soon after consultation with party leaders and other interests. His Excellency compared and contrasted the present and the proposed constitution, stressing that of the subjects under 98 items, 91 will be transferred, subject to certain safeguards, as opposed to 22 provincial subjects at present administered by Ministers.

SAFEGUARDS

Regarding safeguards, His Excellency also drew attention to the fact that the true parallel was between India and Burma and a comparative study of the Premier's announcements both at the close of the Indian Conference and the Burma Conference would disclose similiarity in their application to both the countries.

His Excellency gave an account of the progress of suppression of the rebellion, paying tribute to troops among others.

REBELLION SEQUEL.

As regards financial stringency of the Province, he compared the present budget figures with the previous ones, and quoted figures of receipts and expenditure, pointing out that there was a heavy fall in the former and increase in the latter due partly to the rebellion, adding that world economic conditions should not be a lost sight of. His Excellency, continued that Burma had to borrow 218 lakhs to balance her last year's budget and was not able to tide over the financial situation and to repay loan despite reduction in ordinary expenditure of 240 lakhs and 164 lakhs compared with figures for 1928-29 and 1930-31 respectively. The Governor emphasised the importance of balancing the budget in the event of Burma separating from India for purposes of creating confidence in world markets and enabling borrowing at a reasonable rate of interest.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

Concluding His Excellency said "Remember His Majesty's Government is building not for the present but for the future," and added "this is a turning point in the history of Burma and it is for you to see that her feet are firmly set on the safe and certain road that leads to the goal and that she is not led astray into the wilderness. What is needed now is co-operation; especially will it be necessary if the decision is to separate from India. There are points of controversy in the new constitution between the different parties and different sections of communities. Get together and try to settle them by consent.—A. P.

# BREACHES OF SARDA ACT

## Gujarat Social Reformers To Take Legal Action

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 11.

The Gujarat Social Reform Association has decided to take legal action against breaches of the Sarda Act. About twelve alleged breaches of the Sarda Act have so far come to its notice and it has served legal notice in all cases threatening legal action.

One Brahmin aged about 40 was to marry a girl of six last night in Raipur. Some youths came to know of it and by picketing prevented its celebration. They also propose to file an injunction suit for preventing its celebration.—A. P.

## DEFICIT IN BURMA BUDGET

### Duty On Matches Proposed

RANGOON, Feb. 11.

The House was crowded when the Governor delivered his speech which was heard with rapt attention. Among those in the distinguished visitors' gallery were Lady Innes, Brigadier Commings, Mrs. Tubbs and Mrs. and Miss U. Ba, wife and daughter of the new Home Member. After His Excellency's speech, Mr. Thomas Couper Finance Member presented the Provincial budget and said that the year 1930/31 it was hoped would end with surplus balance of 33 lakhs, but the decision to postpone the collection of the Land Revenue invalidated that estimate. Only 80 lakhs out of the normal main crop revenue of some 400 lakhs were got in by 31st March 1931, and the year closed with a deficit of 218 lakhs which was borrowed from the Central Government's Provincial Loans Fund.

DUTY ON MATCHES.

After the presentation of budget, the Finance Member introduced a bill to impose duty on match which is expected to bring 17 lakhs and a bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act providing enhancement in the rates of duty on non-judicial stamps and both bill were referred to Select Committees to report by 18th February. The Council then adjourned till to-morrow when general discussion of the budget will occupy the whole day. In budget figures, it is noted that the President of the Legislature has agreed to ten per cent. reduction from his pay.—A. P.

## 15 Persons Jailed At Dadar

"F" Ward Dictator and 14 volunteers were arrested at Hindmata maidan Dadar in a public meeting on Wednesday and sentences were given at the Dadar Police Court on Thursday to 6 months' R. I. each volunteer.

# SIR R. CRADDOCK

## Portrait Removed From C. P. Council Chamber

### SEQUEL TO HIS REMARKS AGAINST GANDHIJI

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Feb. 11.

**The portrait of Sir Reginald Craddock has been removed from the Council Chamber to the Civil Secretariat.**

**It will be recalled, Sir Reginald Craddock's remarks against Mahatma had evoked general indignation and a resolution for the removal had been brought during last session of the Council.**

## WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Feb. 11.

The following is the weekly report for the week ending February 10:—

The depression which lay over Bihar and Orissa at the end of the previous week moved to the head of the Bay by the 4th, persisted there till the 6th and then filled up and caused nearly general rain in Assam on the 4th, Arakan on the 5th, and Upper Burma on the 6th; and local rai on Chittagong Coast on the 5th and 7th, in Upper Burma on the 5th and in Lower Burma on the 7th, with a few falls in Bengal on the 3rd and 4th, in Assam on the 3rd, 5th, 6th, and 7th in Upper Burma on the 4th and 7th and Arakan on the 6th.

The Western disturbance which lay as a low pressure area over North Baluchistan on the 5th moved to West Rajputana on the 7th and then filled up and caused a few light falls on rain in East Rajutana and scattered dust storms in Lower Sind on the 6th. Next Western disturbance which low as a depression over North Baluchistan on the 9th weakened in the course of the day and lay as a low pressure area over Sind on the 10th.—A. P.

## EXCISE AUCTIONS AT RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI Feb. 10.
(By Mail).

The auction sales of excise licences for opium, "ganja," "bhang" etc., will be held by the Collector of Ratnagiri on the 26th and 27th instant. Country liquor and toddy shops will also be auctioned at the same time. The tree-foot booths will be auctioned in all talukas on March 1 and 2 except those in Chiplun Taluka and Mandangad Peta, which are fixed for March 4. —A.P.

# C. P. FRANCHISE COMMITTEE

## 11 Seats For Depressed Classes?

(From Our Correspondeent).

NAGPUR, Feb. 11.

At to-day's meeting of the Provincial Franchise Committee, Mr. Gavai pressed for separate electorates for depressed classes as other members of the Committee refused to allow them weightage on population basis if they agreed to joint electorates.

It appears that Mr. Gavai had approached Dr. Moonje and other Hindu Sabha leaders last night and the former had agreed that depressed classes should be allowed representation on population basis. Mr. Gavai expressed deep resentment when he found that Mr. Kanitker was going back over the promise. After a long discussion of the issue, the Committee agreed to allow 11 seats for depressed classes in place of 8 previously agreed to.

The Committee will again meet on the 20th instant to discuss the constitution of the Federal Legislature.

## LORRY COLLIDES WITH TRAIN

### One Killed And 13 Injured

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, N. W. Railway wires from Lahore under date today. At 19 hours yesterday at mile 59/22 between Kotkapura and Faridkot, lorry P. 1780 B loaded with passengers collided with Up engine with brake van at Gate E-56 resulting in injuries to 13 persons and death to one person. —A. P.

*FIFTY YEAR OLD MAN FALLS LOVE IN 6 YEAR OLD GIRL!*

(COURT'S INTERFERENCE.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 11.

Lady Vidyagauri, President of the Social Reform Association through her pleader filed an application in the court of the District Judge to-day praying for an injunction order restraining the marriage of an old man of 50 years with a girl of 6 years to be celebrated tonight. The Court granted the injunction order.

The Civil Court of Kalol in Baroda State has also granted a similar injunction order against this marriage.—A. P.

# "ALL-WORLD GANDHI FELLOWSHIP"

## "An Organisation Not Of Great Importance"

— *Sir S. Hoare*

### "PASSPORT TO BE REFUSED TO THOSE WHOSE PRESENCE IN INDIA IS UNDESIRABLE"

**Asked in the House of Commons, if he would prevent the members of the All-World Gandhi Fellowship of New York from obtaining passports for proceeding to India, Sir S. Hoare replied that according to his information the organisation was not of great importance.**

**He hesitated to take general action on the lines suggested. He added that the passport for India would, naturally, be refused to a member of an organisation, whose presence in India was known to be undesirable.—Reuter.**

## STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

### Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The [illegible] Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

| New York, Feb. 11. | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 3.42 |
| To-day's Closing | 3.45 |
| Difference | +03 |

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

| London, Feb. 11. | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 3.41 7/8 |
| To-day's Opening | 3.41 5/8 |
| To-day's Closing | 3.44 |
| Difference | +2 1/8 |

## LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
MAY.

| New York, Feb. 11. | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate ... | 6.63 |
| To-day's Opening Rate ... | 6.63 |
| Difference ..... | Unchanged. |
| To-day's Closing Rate ... | 6.77 |
| Difference ..... | +14 |
| Broach Expectations Rs. | 219 |

| Liverpool, Feb. 11. | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate ... | 5.19 |
| To-day's Opening Rate ... | 5.19 |
| Difference ..... | Unchanged. |
| To-day's Closing Rate ... | 5.25 |
| Difference ..... | +6 |

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

| London, Feb. 11. | |
|---|---|
| Silver Forward | 19 5/16 |
| | Unchanged. |
| Silver Ready | 19 1/2 |
| Higher | 1 anna. |
| Market:—Quite. | |

| Bombay, Feb. 11. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silver (Mah) (Private) | 59 | 12 | 0 |
| Gold (Mah) | 29 | 9 | 6 |

# CITY NOTES

# GOVERNMENT BORROW 41/2 CRORES

## Failure To Realise Land Revenues A Factor

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC).

Bombay, Feb. 11.

The rupee is worth 11 as. 3.6 ps. gold to-day.

The statement of the Imperial Bank as on the 5th February shows that Government have borrowed Rs. 4-1/2 crores more as Ways and Means Advances, for which purpose they had to lend the money through discount of bills Rs. 1 crore and purchase of securities Rs. 3-1/2 crores. Other items in the statement remain comparatively unchanged. The borrowing of the Gvernment has been necessitated by three factors.

**LAND REVENUES NOT COMING IN**

During the months of January to March land revenue comes in usually at a fairly good rate about Rs. 6 crores but this year collections have been very low, particularly in the Bombay, and Madras Presidencies, and the United Provinces. In some part little or no revenue has been collected against demands of over one lakh.

**TREASURY BILLS RETIRED**

Treasury Bills sales this week were only through intermediates. All tenders were turned down and the Government are quoting 6 per cent for 3 months bills for next week. Consequently only Rs. 2,16 lakhs were sold against the maturities of Rs. 3,95 lakhs. This has been reflected in a better price for Securities which give a slightly better yield in some cases.

**MORE STERLING PURCHASES**

The Government have also purchased £2,341,000 during the week or about Rs. 310 lakhs. Other receipts and disbursements of the Government have been nearly equal.

**THE STERLING POSITION**

So far the Government have remitted £38, 055,000 of which £9 millions was by transfers from Paper Currency Reserve. Adding to £10 millions borrowed in London, this leaves a surplus of £15 millions used for repaying the January maturity in London. It is understood that there has been a slight reduction in expenses in London and this might have brought about an increase of £2 millions net. The Government would have to replace the £9 millions borrowed from the Paper Currency Reserve but it is likely that they would adopt the policy of repaying sterling loans. Another is due in June and this would mean that more currency would be placed on the market through the operation of the latest expansion plan.

**THE BANK RATE**

Much was made of the lowering of the Imperial Bank rate early in January but the mail papers bring out the real reason for the move. It was to infuse confidence in London but there was no reason visible here for it. The argument that the Bank rate was lowered because the fear of the sterling exchange dropping no longer existed cannot hold water as no foreign funds are attracted into India by the high bank rate for that is not the rate at which money can be invested here. The effective rate is the rate on Treasury Bills and the inter-bank rate and these are little related to the Imperial Bank rate.

**THE GAUNTLETT COMMITTEE**

It is good news that the Bombay Government are going to have a Committee to recommend the steps necessary to balance their budget. The terms of reference suggested seem to be sensible but it is necessary that the Committee should take a proper view of the future of the revenue of the Province. Bombay has a decent proportion of land revenue but it is unfortunate that its more important source of revenue is excise revenue.

**FALLING EXCISE REVENUES**

This item is falling steadily and the "tainted" money with which we pay for our services here is sure to grow more scarce in a few years. The drink habit so sedulously fostered in previous years is likely to lose its grip on the people. Next to Madras with its Rs. 5.6 crores of drink money, Bombay has Rs. 3.9 crores of it. The Committee should realise this possible loss of revenue when making its recommendations.

**STERLING DROPPING AGAIN**

The uncertainties relating to the "standstill" agreement expiring at the end of this month and the lack of that artificial support due to the tranfers of dollar balances to London and Paris are chiefly responsible for the further drop in the London—New York cross-rate to 341-5/8.

**A SOUND ECONOMIST**

The death of Mr. J. Inouye removes from Japanese finance a very sound economist. He was connected with the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Japan as Governor for several years and his intimate knowledge of the working of the Japanese policy of rapid industrialisation led him to a position which in many respects brought him into conflict with "popular" feeling. His doctrines were orthodox and he could not see how the country with its heavy burden of foreign obligation and a net adverse balance of payments year after year could progress. By insisting that Japan should live on the gold standard and thus maintain the integrity of its currency, he fought vehemently against those whose who would use it as a weapon for international competition. His latest book "Problems of the Japanese Exchange" is a valuable contribution to the efficacy of borrowing abroad for internal development.

## Late Mr. Rajaram

CAWNPORE, Feb. 11.

Mr. Rajaram, Additional District and Sessions Judge died of heart failure last night.

He was very popular and his death is deeply mourned by all classes of people. A P.

## Russian Coins

LATER.

The silver coins seized by the police have been identified as Russian.—A. P.

TWO WEALTHY ARABS ARRESTED.

Two wealthy Arabs have been arrested in connection with the alleged smuggling of large quantities of silver hidden in baskets of dates.—A. P.

**OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.**

Central Provinces:—On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Wellsted arrived to stay at Government House, Nagpur, and Miss Rhoda Davies left Government House.

The Governor gave a dinner party at which the following guests were present:—Miss Allan, Miss Best, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. J. C. Burnett, Miss Burnett, Captain and Mrs. J. D. Corner, Mr. W. F. M. Davies, Captain A. George, Mr. A. Gerrard, Mr. F. L. Grille, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. R. Hill, Captain and Mrs. E. C. Howse, Mr. C. J. W. Lillie, Major R. H. W. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Remington, Mr J T. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. P. E. F. Skinner, Captain W. G. Smith, Miss Tarr, Miss Tute and Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Wellsted. On Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Wellsted left Government House.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

# ORDINANCE RAJ

## Bombay Presidency

### ARRESTED FOR POSSESSING COMMUNIST LITERATURE

#### Mr. S. V. Deshpande Pleads Not Guilty

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA, Feb. 10.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande was arrested here yesterday morning on suspicion while going to Mr. V. B. Purandare's house. He was placed to-day before the Cantonment Magistrate on charge of possessing the Communist Bulletin, an unauthorised newssheet. He pleaded "not guilty" The case is adjourned to Saturday. Mr. Deshpande is released on bail.

### Orders From Kathiawar States

(From Our Correspondent).
WADHWAN CAMP, Feb. 9.

Details are now available of various orders issued by certain Kathiawar States prohibiting entry of prominent Congressmen in their limits. The Porbander State puts prohibition without showing any cause.

The order from Dhrangadhra states that as the State has decided not to allow persons who are agitating oganised Government of British India.

The Agency has also issued a prohibitory order of a similar type.

### SHOLAPUR'S 20TH "DICTATOR" JAILED

(From Our Correspondent).
SHOLAPUR, Feb. 9.

Sholapur's 20th "Dictator" who was arrested on Sunday night in the Tilak Chawk was placed before Rao Saheb Kale, City Magistrate, Sholapur, for trial yesterday. After hearing evidence led on behalf of the prosecution, the Magistrate framed charge under section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act against the accused and sentenced him to 2 year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or in default to undergo 120 days' rigorous imprisonment more.

A volunteer who was arrested on Sunday afternoon for leading Mahdnana Pheri was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or in default to undergo 40 days rigorous imprisonment more.

### BELGAUM 'DICTATOR' ARRESTED

#### 80 Prisoners Transferred Yeravda?

BELGAUM, Feb. 9.

(By Mail).—The First Class City Magistrate, Belgaum, convicted and sentenced three persons to three month's rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 5/- or, in default, further two months' imprisonment under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for taking out a prabhat Feri in Belgaum.

A Person, described as the third "Dictator" of Belgaum, presented himself yesterday afternoon before the City Magistrate and was arrested under Section 117 I.P.C. and Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

LEAFLETS DISTRIBUTED IN COURT.

An unknown man entered the Court of the First Class City Magistrate, this afternoon, when the hearing of cases was going on, and suddenly began to distribute unauthorised news-sheets. He was arrested by the City Sub-Inspector of Police.

Three persons who were arrested while addressing a meeting were produced yesterday before tre City Magistrate under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and were remanded to custody.

About 80 political prisoners were taken on Monday by the afternoon Bangalore-Poona Express presumably to Yeravda.—A. P.

### BELGAUM LADY WORKER JAILED

#### For Addressing Congress Meeting

BELGAUM, Feb. 10.

Mr. P. B. Harti, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Belgaum City and specia magistrate under the Ordinance, convicted this afternoon, a woman leader of Belgaum under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced her to three months' simple imprisonment and fine of Rs. 25/- in default one month's simple imprisonment. She was arrested on January 31 for delivering a speech at the Congress meeting on the previous day. —A. P.

### SENTENCE ON CONGRESSMAN CONFIRMED.

The Sessions Judge, Mr. Yanemadi, confirming the sentence dismissed the appeal preferred by a Congress worker of Bulsar who was convicted and sentenced by the First Class Magistrate of Bulsar to pay a fine of Rs. 250 under 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act for distributing seditious leaflets.—A.P.

### SWADESHI AT AMRELI

(From Our Correspondent.)
WADHWAN CAMP, Feb. 9.

The Modh Mahajan of Amreli has passed resolutions making the use of Swadeshi cloth in social functions compulsory. Marriage feasts and death-dinners are also prohibited. In family dinners only Swadeshi sugar should be used.

### Arrests In Kathiawar

(From Our Correspondent).
DHANDHUKA, Feb. 9.

The "Dictator" of Dholka has been sentenced to 18 months R I. and Rs. 200 fine.

A lady from Dholera was arrested for making a speech near the police chowky at Ranpur.

Three persons including the seventh "Dictator" of Viramgam were arrested on the "Frontier Day."

## Madras & S. India

### THREE LADIES ARRESTED

#### Sequel To "Gandhi Day" At Calicut

(From Our Correspondent).
CALICUT, Feb. 5.

On the "Gandhi Day", several processions of small batches of volunteers started from different parts of the town. The seventh lady "Dictator", a lady Municipal Councillor and another lady with 9 male volunteers were arrested while marching with flags. The ladies delivered speeches under a banyan tree near the Zamorin's College, and a bonfire of foreign cloth was made. Two of the arrested volunteers (men) were let off from the station. Five others were warned and were sent away by the night train!

"UNLAWFUL"

The Kerala Yuvak Sangham has been declared unlawful. The Secretary and others were arrested at at Quilandy. They were put up for trial to-day before the sub-Divisional Magistrate. Eleven others were arrested in Badagara and were brought to Calicut to-day.

### FOUR LADIES ARRESTED AND RELEASED

#### Picketing At Guntur

(From Our Correspondent).
GUNTUR, Feb. 32.

A batch of four ladies picketed cloth shops yesterday evening for about 2 hours. At about 5 p.m the circle Inspector accompanied by the town Sub-Inspector arrived on the scene and took them to the town police station where they were let off. The four ladies thereupon marched in a procession singing national songs. When they reached the Municipal Library a Sub-Inspector with a posse of constables overtook them and kept them under police cordon. At 7 p.m. the cordon was removed.

The same batch of ladies marched a procession this morning to the collector's office building where Arak auction sales were held. They were however stopped at the gates by the police.

## Punjab

### 28 'RED SHIRTS' ARRESTED IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Feb. 10.

The police raided the house of a Congress worker, in Ramgali last night and arrested 28 "Red Shirts" who came here last Friday from Peshawar to picket foreign cloth shops.

### "MORE-LOOMS-PER-WEAVER"

#### Tentative Agreement Reached At Manchester Conference

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The thorny problem of more looms per weaver system is believed to be in a fair way to settlement, following the conference of employers and weavers at Manchester, at which a tentative agreement was reached, requiring the ratification of the organisations concerned.—Reuter.

## CHINESE DONKEYS' "FOOLISHNESS"

### Bewitched By Charming Maidens?

#### WORK NEGLECTED AT SIGHT OF FLAPPERS !

SHANGHAI (By Mail)

A cat may look at a king, but donkeys may not look at maids in the village of Tenyang in East China.

These beasts of burden are used by the villagers to turn the grinding stones used in the manufacture of vean curd, a common article of food. Their labours, it seems, have been interrupted by the sight of the village maidens, in whom they manifest an almost masculine interest, thus neglecting their duties.

The village elders were puzzled as to how to solve this problem, but finally they discovered a remedy. Now, as the donkeys perform their weary labours, "blinds" made of straw shield their eyes. —Reuter.

## AVIATORS DELUDED BY FRAUDULENT POSTERS

SHANGAI, (BY MAIL.)

If you are an aviator, Canadian or American, and read thrilling posters in your home-town telling you that China needs you, don't believe it. The streets of Shanghai are filled with disgrunted aviators who heeded such a poster, and who came here with high hopes of large salaries for teaching the Chinese how to fly.

The American and British consular offices here are now investigating the source of these posters which, apparently have been plastering the aerodromes of the Pacific Coast since the commencement of the Sino-Japanese dispute. According to the pilots who took them seriously, they are reputed to offer dollars 1,000 to any pilot qualified to teach the Chinese Army to fly. All the aviator need do, they read, is come to China, present himself before the Chinese Government and the job is his.

The pilots who booked passage out here were consternated to find complete ignorance on the part of the Nanking Government as to the possible source of these posters. The officials disclaimed any knowledge of them, and while expressing regrets at the trouble given to the aviators, nevertheless said they were quite unable to offer employment.

As most of the men came out to China anticipating an immediate pay cheque they had very little reserve in their personal exchequers. One pilot had only actual cash amounting to dollars 25.00, but plenty of dreams of fame and fortune.

Needless to say their moods are bitter, the Chinese are polite but firm in their refusals to learn to fly, and the British and American consuls are worrying about what to do with the disillusioned aviators now present, and also the ones reported to be on the way.

As the posters stated that first applications should be made to the nearest anti-Japanese Association in China, suspicion is directed to them as being the originators of this fanciful legend.—Reuter.

## ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF FOREIGN COINS

### Karachi Sensational Discovery

KARACHI, Feb. 11.

The City Police have made a sensational discovery of a large quantity of old foreign silver coins which are alleged to have been fradulently brought into Karachi. 11,000 of these coins and also 121 guineas which have been exchanged for 2,100 of such coins have so far been seized and police have evidence that over two lakhs in all have similarly found their way into the City.

It appears that they came in mixed with a consignments of date fruit. Thirty-five-thousand of these have been re-exported to Bombay and are expected to arrive there to-day.

The coins most of which bear date of 1718 have so far been unidentified. they are circular in shape, two inches in diameter and slightly thicker than a rupee with the words "Maria Theres D.G." and the coat of arms imprinted on one side and the bust of the Queen on the reverse. Each coin is estimated to contain about five rupees worth of silver.

The police have also traced the export to Bombay under a false declaration of one-thousand tolas of gold.—A. P.

## NO INCREASED DUES FOR HEDJAZ PILGRIMS

### King's Bombay Agent Disposes Of Exaggerated Reports—Cost Per Pilgrim Will Be Less.

The reports appearing in some Indian papers, suggesting that due to the present financial crisis the cost of living in Hedjaz had gone up and intending pilgrims to Mecca for the coming Haj should not undertake the journey unless they were prepared to spend at least Rs. 1,100, were emphatically contradicted by Mr. Abdul Rehman Hasan Algosaibi, agent to King Ibne Saud of Hedjaz in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative.

Mr. Abdul Rehman who is a prominent pearl merchant of Bombay and an old friend of King Ibn Saud has recently been appointed agent to the Arabian King. He characterised the reports as mere fiction invented by imaginative brains and attributed them to those who by spreading such canards wanted to prevent Muslims from performing a sacred religious duty.

DECLINE IN PILGRIMS.

Giving an idea of the thirteenth century old custom among the Muslims all over the world to go to Hedjaz for the annual pilgrimage known as "Haj" he pointed out that for a long number of years on an average over a lakh of people from the different Islamic countries have been visiting Hedjaz every year. One-fourth of this number generally consisted of Indian Muslims. Other countries which sent pilgrims in large numbers were Egypt, Java and Persia.

Recently the number of pilgrims has however gone down. The record number of pilgrims in Ibn Saud's regime was once 120,000. But last year it fell to 40,000. The pronortion of Indian pilgrims has always been uniform—that is one fourth of the total number. There has been a great fall in the number of pilgrims coming from Egypt and especially from Persia.

HONOURED GUESTS.

The people of Hedjaz welcome the pilgrims from other countries as their honoured guests as it is on the income from treating these "Guests" that they make their living. It is estimated that on an average, if about 60,000 pilgrims visit the holy place of Islam, every year it gives sufficient income to the Hedjazis for one year. They welcome pilgrims from Persia and Java all the more as these are generally monied people and are very liberal in their expenditure and also in their charities. The latter are specially welcomed by the Hedjazis as they go to Hedjaz very early and in many of them spend as many as six months in Hedjaz.

Lately there has been a marked change in the Indian pilgrims also. Before the regime of Ibn Saud the number of Indian pilgrims used to be comparatively larger but they were generally poorer people without means who used to go to Hedjaz and many of them used to get stranded there. After King Ibn Saud came to power the number of Indian pilgrims has dwindled but those who go to perform the pilgrimage now are generally rich persons. This change is naturally welcomed by the Hedjazis.

IBN SAUD'S ANXIETY.

Asked how the present financial crisis had affected the Hedjaz Mr. Abdul Rehman said that so far as the dominions of Ibn Saud, that is Nejd and Hasa, were concerned they were totally free from that crisis because they were self-contained provinces in respect of food and clothing and price of their only product which was dates had remained stationary.

With Hedjaz it was altogether a different story. The Hedjazis had to depend on the pilgrims for their maintenance and their fortune varied according to the number of pilgrims. They were therefore keen on the number of pilgrims and were longing to see that it was sufficiently large.

King Ibn Saud who was very much interested in the welfare of the Hedjazis and was equally anxious to see that the great Islamic tradition of the Haj pilgrimage was kept up in his regime was doing his best to arrange for the comforts of the pilgrims in all possible ways. It was now an established fact that peace and tranquility reigned from one end of the country to the other and it was the greatest achievement of Ibn Saud. Improvements in the means of transportation and arrangements for sufficient drinking water and for the health of the pilgrims were among other things on which the Arabian king deserved credit.

NEEDLESS EXAGGERATION.

Incidentally Mr. Abdul Rehman mentioned that the news of the resignations of medical officers in Hedjaz was needlessly exaggerated by interested parties. The fact was that two medical officers had resigned their posts. Their resignation were accepted and new men were appointed in their places. The arrangements for public health made by King Ibn Saud could be well appreciated when one knew that nothing like them existed in the days of the Turks or in the regime of Sjeriff Hussein.

Mr. Abdul Rehman further characterised the reports appearing in some papers that the expenses of the pilgrimage would be higher this time as "pure fiction." He asserted that in all probability they would be much less and in no case larger than what a pilgrim had to spend in previous years. The reason for it, he said, was that commodity prices were very low in Hedjaz at this time as they were everywhere else. Things like the freight for motor cars from Mecca to Medina and rent houses depended on the number of pilgrims and as there was no danger of an extraordinary rush of pilgrims this season the rate were sure to remain at a low level.

As for Government dues they had been definitely brought down, as had been officially announced by the Hedjaz Government. The charges for "Mutawiffs" which were Rs. 54 last year were fixed at Rs. 40 only for the coming season and as these were accepted in Indian currency the pilgrims had nothing to fear. The only probable anxiety would be perhaps about those payments which were to be made in gold guineas. But even in that case the pilgrims need not entertain any fear as the rate was decided just in the same manner as was done in India. Considering all the points he felt certain that the cost per pilgrim would be less than what it used to be, so far.

REDUCED PASSAGE MONEY!

Finally Mr. Abdul Rehman Al-Gosaibi emphasised the need of reducing the passage money for Indian pilgrims. He considered that the present rate of Rs. 160 per third-class passenger was too heavy, and in the case of poor and middle class pilgrims almost prohibitive. As only one shipping company enjoyed a monopoly they could charge whatever they like. He therefore suggested that Muslim leaders in India should take the initiative in the matter and exert their influence to reduce the present charges. If the charges were reduced it would be an encouragement to the poorer people to undertake the journey and to perform a religious duty which they were not otherwise able to do.

## Sholapur Khadi Bhandar "Unlawful"

A Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary published on Wednesday states:—

Under section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Khadi Bhandar, Sholapur has been declared to be an unlawful association.

House No. 952 situated in West Mangalwar, Sholapur, which is used for the purposes of the said unlawful association has been notified for the purposes of the unlawful Association Ordinance.

Under section 35 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1932 (II of 1932) Mr. I. T. Oimaula, the Magistrate of the First Class in the Panch Mahals District has been invested with the powers of a Special Magistrate.

## IMPERIAL BANK RETURNS

### GOVERNMENT BORROW 4½ CRORES MORE

The following is the Statement of Accounts issued by the Imperial Bank of India to February 5:—

| | in lakhs | | Comparison with last week |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public deposits | 7.17 | ..... | 6 |
| Other deposits | 60,78 | ..... | 27 |
| Loans from Government | 3,50 | ..... | 1,00 |
| Securities | 20,76 | ..... | 3,48 |
| Ways and Means Advances | 9,00 | ..... | 4.50 |
| Loans | 9,50 | ..... | 17 |
| Cash Credits | 25,57 | ..... | 4 |
| Bills discounted | 5.86 | ..... | 33 |
| Cash | 8,92 | ..... | 2 |

Percentage to liabilities 12.31 per cent.




Give him a good start . . .

Your child's future health and happiness entirely depend upon the nourishment that he receives in infancy. Make sure that you are giving him a food that builds strong bones, sturdy limbs and good teeth—give him Milkmaid Milk the best food for babies.

Milkmaid Milk is made from the finest milk obtainable in Switzerland, to which has been added pure cane sugar. It is rich in vitamins; has three times the nourishing properties of the locally produced milk, and is, above all absolutely pure. Start your baby on Milkmaid Milk to-day!




MILKMAID MILK

Nicely perfumed for daily toilette. It's use will keep the skin smooth, lovely and insure against all infections.

Free From Animal Fat.

THE CALCUTTA CHEMICAL Co LTD


### INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Feb. 11.
Since 1st September
In full-pressed Bales.

| | 2 Days. | This year |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 453 | 56,048 |
| Central India | 163 | 69,583 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 578 | 49,007 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | | 12,166 |
| Berar | 2,169 | 104,511 |
| Central Provinces | 534 | 42,527 |
| Total Oomras | 3,797 | 334,442 |
| Dholera | 226 | 91,984 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 103 | 22,276 |
| Rajputana | 603 | 30,403 |
| Sind-Punjab | 50 | 85,136 |
| Broach | | 3,379 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 35 | 10,639 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 60 | 12,786 |
| Cocoanada | | 3 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | | 1,490 |
| Persian | | 872 |
| American | 254 | 39,522 |
| Egyptian African | 110 | 52,057 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | | 66 |
| Total | 5,238 | 690,050 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 4th Feb.
In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday. | This year |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 1,124 | 77,441 |
| Japan & China | 4,147 | 401,510 |
| Coast Ports | 1 | 18,691 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 71,580 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | | 11,628 |
| Total | 5,272 | 580,850 |




INVALUABLE IN CONVALESCENCE

BECAUSE it contains maximum nourishment in a very easily digested form Horlick's Malted Milk has proved itself invaluable during convalescence.

Horlick's contains just those nourishing elements the run-down system needs. It helps the renewal of wasted cells and hastens the return to fitness and strength.

And Horlick's delicious flavour tempts the most fastidious appetite!

HORLICK'S
The Original Malted Milk
AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE



Write for leaflet "Horlick's in Convalescence" to Post Box No. 2229 Calcutta


## MEAGRE INDIAN COTTON CROP

### Reduction Of 35 P. C.

### FAILURE OF OOMRA CROP

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co., in their report issued, to-day, state as under:—

We have had another week of dull and stagnant markets and in the absence of any fresh business we shall not be surprised to see a slight set-back to a lower level.

We should only regard such a set-back as temporary however, as we agree with the opinion cabled by our Liverpool Agents to-day that it is good to buy on declines. In our report of last week we pointed out that the shortage of foreign growths with the corresponding increase in offtake of American cotton, and the 6,800,000 bales said to be held of the market till the end of july, had made the American statistical position far stronger than it might appear at a casual glance.

There is still another factor which can be said to help and that is the quality of the crop itself. The American crop this year consists of good and mature cotton, and it is hardly likely that it will be sacrificed freely at today's price when it is capable of being stored for years without danger of deterioration.

With a crop next year of 10 or 11 million bales even after taking into consideration the huge estimated carryover of 12 millions, the available supply of cotton for next year will be reduced to a more reasonable quantity.

With regard to Indian statistics reliable private estimates now point to a commercial crop of 3,900,000 against 5,800,000 of last season, the chief cause of the reduction being a shortage of 15,00,000 bales in the Oomra districts.

The local market touched Rs. 226/- for Broach during the week, the highest point reached since February 25th last year, but as the level was a false one a natural reaction of 11 Rupees has since taken place.

Although we are quiet aware of the fact that Indian parities are entirely out of line with Americans from an exporter's point of view, we think we shall see them maintained to a certain extent throughout the remainder of the season, as there will be sufficient demand for Indian cotton to take care of this year's small Indian crop.

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[illegible]ld not move. The ses-
[illegible]sed at a net decline of 10
[illegible]oints. Spot cotton prices
[illegible]reduced by 10 points at 6.55c
[illegible]e New Orleans cotton futures
[illegible]et was easy and closed at a
[illegible]ne of 15 to 14 points. Spot
[illegible]on prices declined 15 points
[illegible]6.41c.

Plowing is commencing in the South-West Texas and weather at present is said to be favourable. However as usual the present favourable weather is not without its usual adverse factor and bulls are trying to make the most of heavy survival of Boll-Weevil. So far there is no plantation and it is too early to look for a disaster of the crop. As pointed out before we again remind that we have large stocks of cotton and unless there is substantial improvement in the consumption of cotton, it is almost impossible to look for material rise especially when the international, economical and financial situation is disturbed. Cotton is grown not for holding but it must be sold sooner or later and if there are no buyers, prices must decline to a level, where offerings are easily taken up.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New Pork March Highest 6.52
—03
New York March Lowest 6.41
—10
New York May Highest 6.70
(opening)
New York May Lowest 6.63
(10-49 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Disappointed speculative long interest liquidating owing spot demand falling off and public interest lacking in market. We see no cause to change our opinion. We continue favour selling on bulges. Patel Brothers have [illegible] following cable:— [illegible] cables: Our travel-[illegible]ays that plowing is [illegible] South-west Tex-[illegible]ther favours hea-[illegible]l

[illegible] COTTON.
[illegible]rk, February 10.
[illegible] ..... 6.45—.10
[illegible] ..... 6.63—.12
[illegible] ..... 6.30—.11
[illegible] ..... 7.01—.10
[illegible] ..... 7.17—.10
[illegible]ot ..... 6.55—.10

[illegible] ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, February 10.
[illegible] ..... 6.47—.15
[illegible] ..... 6.65—.14
[illegible]dling Spot ..... 6.41—.15

NEW YORK.
New York, February 10.

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March ..... 6.46
[illegible]ay ..... 6.64
[illegible] ..... 6.31

[illegible]: Noon Call.
[illegible] ..... 6.45
[illegible] ..... 6.64
[illegible] ..... 6.61

YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, February 10.
[illegible] receipts at all U.S. Ports—
[illegible]00 bales.
[illegible]s exports to Great Britain—
[illegible],000 bales.
[illegible]'s exports to the Continent—
[illegible],000 bales.

BANK DISCOUNT RATES.
London, February 10.

Interest Day-to-Day Loans 4-5/8 per cent.
Interest 7 day's market Loans 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 5-7/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 5-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-7/8 per cent.

# LIVERPOOL COTTON

## STAGNATION CAUSES UNEASINESS

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

PRICES OPEN ONE POINT LOWER—UTTER ABSENCE OF BUYING—TIRED BULLS LIQUIDATED—SMALL TRADE CALLING. MARKET CLOSES 4 TO 5 PTS. DOWN—MID. AMERICAN SPOT COTTON 1 PT. LOWER AT 5.55d.

In sympathy with overnight easier advices from New York, the Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 1 point. There was utter absence of speculative demand. Tired bulls liquidated a portion of their floating long interest which depressed but later on scattered trade calling sustained prices. On the whole it was a dull and uninteresting market. The market closed at a net decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 1 point at 5.55d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures ruled quiet with the little business and closed at a decline of 5 points.

Sakellaridis Egyptian cotton futures were rather steady and closed at a decline of 3 points. Spot Sakel prices declined 5 points at 7.35c.

Uppers Section was easy with more offerings and closed at a decline of 7 to 8 points with Spot cotton 4 points down at 6.38d.

The Alexandria cotton futures market ruled easy on increased selling pressure and prices declined 19 to 18 points.

The market is becoming narrow with practically no fresh business. Bulls are becoming nervous and are afraid of heavy March notices in the New York market. In the meantime it is reported that tentative agreement has been reacted regarding plain cloth and other types are still being discussed. This move will bring the end of the weavers' strike in Burnley mills and as a market factor we do not attach much importance to this move as it had virtually no effect when the strike was announced.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool cable:—

"Stagnation causing uneasiness further temporary setback likely would rather buy."

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co. Liverpool cable:—

"Manchester telephones tentative agreement reached regarding plain cloth further meeting discuss other types.

Concerning wheat Chicago say, considerable selling here against purchases Winnipeg".

Messrs. Bruel Co. have received the following cable dated 10th inst. (5-34 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Although market may ease somewhat during immediate future we still favour purchases on all dips; market tendency somewhat reactionary. Advise Sakels purchase if prices ease about 25 points and Uppers on any decline from present level."

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, February 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| March ..... | 7.13 |
| May ..... | 7.32 |
| July ..... | 7.50 |
| October ..... | 7.74 |
| November ..... | 7.80 |
| December ..... | 7.89 |
| January, 1933 ..... | 7.89 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot .. | 7.35 |

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, February 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple) ..... | 5.36 |
| Broach, Fine (Good Staple) | 5.48 |
| Broach Superfine (Good Staple) ..... | 5.60 |
| Oomra, Good ..... | 5.72 |
| Oomra, Fully Good ..... | 5.87 |
| Oomra, Fine ..... | 6.02 |
| Bengal, Good ..... | 4.78 |
| Bengal, Fully Good ..... | 4.88 |
| Bengal, Fine ..... | 4.98 |
| Scinde, Fully Good ..... | 4.88 |
| Scinde, Fine ..... | 4.93 |
| Scinde, Superfine ..... | 5.08 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, February 10.

| | Closing. |
|---|---|
| February 1932 .... | 5.22—.05 |
| March 1932 .... | 5.20—.04 |
| April 1932 .... | 5.19—.05 |
| May 1932 .... | 5.19—.05 |
| June 1932 .... | 5.19—.05 |
| July 1932 .... | 5.20—.05 |
| August 1932 .... | 5.21—.05 |
| September 1932 .... | 5.22—.05 |
| October 1932 .... | 5.24—.05 |
| November 1932 .... | 5.26—.05 |
| December 1932 .... | 5.30—.05 |
| January 1933 .... | 5.31—.05 |
| February 1933 .... | 5.33—.05 |
| Middling Spot .... | 5.55—.01 |

LONDON METALS.
London, February 10.

Copper, Braziers £47.
Yellow metal £39-3/4 F.O.B.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £12-7/8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £9-1/2
Tin, English Ingots £140.

# BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 11.

The local forward cotton market was officially open for business but there was no trading. Broach A.-M. delivery is nominally quoted at Rs. 216/8.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Feb. 11.

| | Sup. | Fine | F. G. | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal U. P. | 201 | 196 | 191 | 187 |
| M. G. Rajputana | | | | |
| M. G. Punjab | 199 | 194 | 189 | 185 |
| M. G. Oomra No. 3 | 214 | 210 | 206 | ... |
| M. G. Oomra No. 1 | 226 | 222 | 218 | ... |
| M. G. Oomra No. 2 | 219 | 215 | 211 | ... |

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Feb. 11.

100 K. Damji & Co. Nasirabad 196
100 Do. Mahu 211
100 Currimbhai Dhangadhra 15 on to Broach
150 Bussan & Co. Jalgaon 203
100 Do. Kargani 265
75 Do. Malkapur 203-1/2
50 Damji Kaliyanji Harij 223
97 Bombay & Co. Bhavnagar 197
51 Govindji Kanji Neemuch 208
50 Bussan & Co. Sahada 203
27 Motiram Vaghji Anjar 220

LONDON RUBBER.
London, February 10.

Smoked Sheet Ribbed Spot per lb. 2-13/16 sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, February 10.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta, Feb./Mar. per cwt. 8/9. C. and F. Bombay, Feb./Mar. per cwt. 8/9-1/2 Nominal. C. and F. Karachi, Feb./Mar. per cwt. 8/9-1/2 Nominal.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, February 10.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7-1/8.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, Feb. 11.

3 Months 5-7/16 per cent.
6 Months 5-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent
Money Call 4-1/2 per cent.
One month 5-1/4 per cent
3 months 5-1/2 per cent
6 months 5 per cent
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent
Tone of Market:. Dull.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, February 10.

Chartered Bank of India A. and China £12.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register). £93-1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £85-7/8.
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent £75.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. £39.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £48.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £57.
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £78-1/2.
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. £54-1/2.
War Loan 5 per cent. £98-1/2.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93-1/4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, February 10.

Demand Bills 3.42.25.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, February 10.

Cottonseed, Bombay (Hull) per ton No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) per ton £13:5:0 Feb./Mar. sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Continent) £12:2:6 Feb./Mar. sellers.

LONDON BAR GOLD.
London, February 10.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £6:0:4.

LINSEED.
London, February 10.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) per ton £11:10:0 Feb./Mar. sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. (Hull) per ton £8:13:9 Feb./Mar. sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, (London) (Hull) per ton £12:5:0 Feb./Mar. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.
London, February 10

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt. 15/2 Mar./Apl. paid and sellers.
Linseed oil naked, London cwt. 16/1-1/2 May/Aug. paid and value.

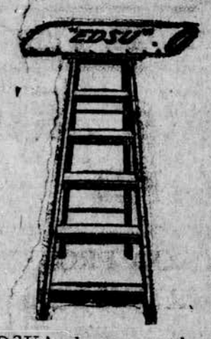
WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, February 10.

Rozario Santa Fe, per lb. Cargoes: 25/9 Feb./Mar sellers.
Barletta Russo, per lb. Cargoes: 26/6 Feb./Mar sellers.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels, 26/6 Afloat paid.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels 33/9 May/June Nominal.


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Opposite RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Byculla, Bombay,
Opposite G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, Parel, Bombay.


# SHARE BAZAR

## TATA STEEL SHARES STEADY

Bombay, Feb. 11.

ABSENCE OF BUSINESS—PRICES AT A STANDSTILL—TATA STEEL SHARES STEADY—SPECULATIVE BUYING AND COVERING.

There was practically very little business to-day in the Share Bazar and prices do not show any important change. There is nothing in the general situation to induce any enterprise at the moment. Towards the close there was some speculative buying for Tata Steel ordinary shares which in conjunction with short covering hardened prices. It seems that the market is likely to mark time till the clearing is over when there may be some change. The share market will remain closed from 12th to 15th instant for clearing purposes. The volume of business has considerably fallen and in these days political uncertainty, operators have no inclination to indulge into risks. At the close Bombay Dyeing was quoted Rs. 662/8, Fazal Rs. 292/8, Century Rs. 203/2, Nagpur Rs. 276/14 and Pearl at Rs. 163/2. Tata Steel ordinary shares closed at Rs. 24 and Second pref shares were quoted at Rs. 47, 3½ per cent Government Paper changed hands at Rs. 55

ACTICE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Bombay Dyeing 658; 59; 58; 62
Century 205; 2; 3
Colaba 70
Crescent 49
Fazul 292. 90; 92
Indore 317; 16-14
Madhowji N. 10
Nagpur 277; 76-14
New Great 126; 27
Pearl 161; 60; 63-2
Simplex 45
Swadeshi 206; 5
Burma 320; 25; 28; 27
Hydro 115
Tram 103-2; 3-7
Def. 285
Ord. 23-12. 14; 8; 24
Bundi 13-8
Indian 47
Katni Ord. 142
Alcock 87

MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahm. Advance | 255 |
| 50 Apollo | 1/4/0 |
| 10 Bom. Cotton P. | 2-8 |
| 500 Bom. Cotton | 80 |
| 250 Bom. Dyeing | 662/8 |
| 250 Bradbury P. | 127-8 |
| 250 Bradbury | 135 |
| 100 Century | 2 03/12 |
| 500 Central India P. | 415 |
| 100 Central India | 176/14 |
| 100 Colaba | 70/10 |
| 100 Coorla | 115 |
| 100 Crescent | 49/6 |
| 250 Currim. | 48/12 |
| 250 David | 80 |
| 250 Dawn | 480 |
| 200 Ed. Sassoon | 25 |
| 1 E. D. Sassoon D. | 0-4-6 |
| 100 Elphinstone P. | 20/12 |
| 100 Elphinstone | 4 |
| 250 Fazulbhoy | 292/8 |
| 100 Finlay | 70 |
| 1000 Framji Petit | 150 |
| 100 Gokak | 87-8 |
| 1000 Hindustan | 1205 |
| 100 Indore Malwa | 316/14 |
| 250 Jamshed | 4 |
| 50 Kastoorchand | 7 |
| 100 Khatau | 83/12 |
| 100 Kohinoor | 110/10 |
| 250 Laxmi | 705 |
| 100 Madhowji | 10-4 |
| 250 Madras United | 200 |
| 1000 Manekji Petit | 190-0 |
| 100 Meyer (Bassoon | 25 |
| 1000 Morarji | 393 |
| 50 Mysore | 202-8 |
| 200 New Great P. | 110 |
| 200 New Great | 127/8 |
| 100 New City | 44-0 |
| 250 Pabani | 58-12 |
| 250 Pearl | 163/2 |
| 100 Phoenix | 250/0 |
| 10 Premier | 1/4 |
| 100 Shahunji | 8 |
| 1000 Sholapur | 1425 |
| 250 Simplex | 45 |
| 100 Swan | 57/8 |
| 100 Swadeshi | 205 |
| 25 Tata P. | 13 |
| 25 Tata | 13 |
| 500 Vishnu P. | 505 |
| 500 Vishnu | 1030 |
| 1000 Western | 980 |

BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100-50 Baroda | 62 |
| 50-25 Central | 14-8 |
| £10-5 Eastern | 57/8 |
| 500 Imperial | 860 |
| 500-125 Imperial Contr. | 215 |
| 100-50 India | 76/8 |
| 5 Union | 3-1-6 |

CEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Bundi | 13/8 |
| 70 Gwalior | 56 |
| 250 Indian | 157/8 |
| 100 Katni 1st P. | 100 |
| 100 Katni 2nd P. | 104 |
| 40 Katni Def. | 510 |
| 100 Katni | 142-8 |
| 10 Punjab P. | 9/4 |
| 10 Punjab | 7/10 |
| 100 Shahabad | 176-14 |

INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Jupiter P. | 7-3 |
| 15 Jupiter | 6/8 |
| 15 New India | 15/4 |
| 200 Oriental | 1400 |
| 10 Vulcan | 4-10 |

ELECTRIC.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahmedabad | 110 |
| 1000 Andhra Val P. | 930 |
| 1000 Andhra Val. | 707/8 |
| 50 Bom Tram. P. | 65 |
| 50 Bom. Tram | 103/7 |
| 100 Tata Hydro | 101-4 |
| 100 Tata Hydro | 115/5 |
| 1000 Tata Power P. | 1012/8 |
| 1000 Tata Power | 415 |

RAILWAYS.

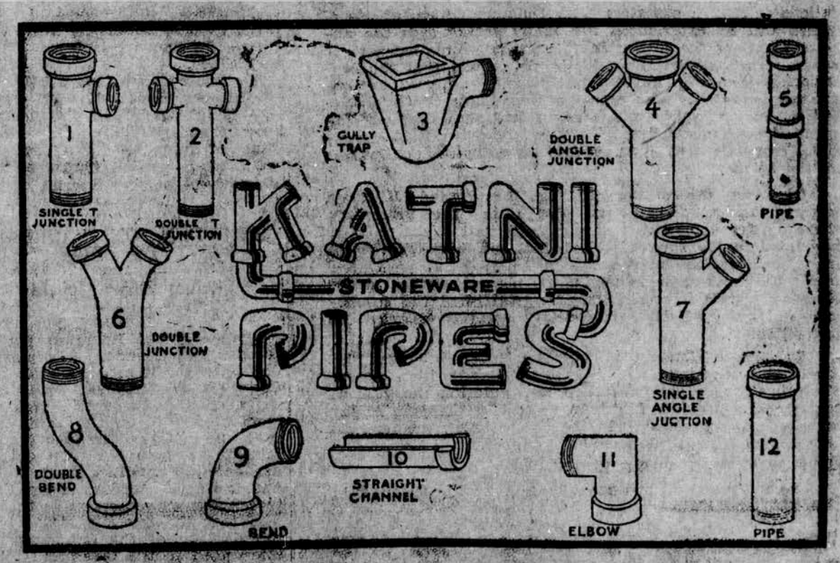
| | |
|---|---|
| 500 Ahm. Prantij | 687-8 |
| 100 Amritsar Patti | 88/4 |
| 100 Central Province | 71 |
| 100 Dho. Barramati | 74/8 |
| 100 Guzrat | 40 |
| 100 Mandra Bhon. | 50 |
| 500 Tapti Valley | 600 |

MINING.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Central India | 0/4 |
| 10 Shivrajpur | 11 |
| 150 Tata Steel 1 P. | 110 |
| 100 Tata Steel 2 P. | 47 |
| 30 Tata Steel D. | 287-8 |
| 75 Tata Steel | 24 |

MISCELANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Alcock | 87/8 |
| 250 Bom. Steam P. | 171/4 |
| 250 Bom. Steam | 171/4 |
| 50 Bom. Telephone | 41/8 |
| 8s. Brit. B. Petrol | 2/11/6 |
| 125 Bom. Burma Old | 327/8 |
| 50 Bom. Burma New | 113/12 |
| 100 Ind. Bleaching | 135 |
| 15 Scindia | 6/10/0 |
| 2½ per cent Government Paper | 54/12 |
| 5 p. c. 1945/55 Tax Free | 92/2 |


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A visit to our store will enable you to inspect our fine selection of genuine
PERSIAN CARPETS.
QUALITY and VALUE GUARANTEED.


AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

| | 1931-32 | 1930-31 |
|---|---|---|
| F. P. Bales | | |
| Receipts to date 10/2/32 | 7872000 | 7549000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 10/2/32 | 35000 | 16000 |
| Exports to date 10/2/32 | 5289000 | 4699000 |
| Stock at Ports 5/2/32 | 4809000 | 4025000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 5/2/32 | 2123000 | 1627000 |
| Stock Liverpool 5/2/32 | 878000 | 1108000 |
| Visible Supply 5/2/32 | 9371000 | 7937000 |
| Quantity in Sight 5/2/32 | 11865000 | 11128000 |
| Quantity out of Sight 5/2/32 | 7791000 | 6279000 |

LONDON SILVER.
London, February 10.

Silver:—The Continent bought. America sold. Very small business.
Spot 19-5/16.
Forward 19-7/16.


FROM TO-MORROW
SENSATIONAL GORGEOUS TALKING & SINGING PICTURE.
THRILLING TRAGICAL LOVE-ROMANCE
OF
NEW THEATRES LTD. (Calcutta)
IN HINDI
Tears Of Love
OR
"MOHBAT-KE-ANSU"
with
SAIGAL & AKTHARI
adopted from well-known tragedy.
ZAHR-E-ISHK
Globe Talkies
(Sandhurst Road)


LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, February 10.

T.T. London on Berlin 14.35.
T.T. London on Amsterdam 8.[illegible] 1/2.
T.T. London on Brussels 24.[illegible]
T.T. London on Madrid 43.[illegible]
T.T. London on Milan 66.[illegible]
T.T. London on Berne 17.[illegible]
T.T. London on Paris [illegible]
T.T. London on Prague [illegible]
T.T. London on New [illegible] ing Rate) 3.41-7/8.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1932


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# Landslide In British Trade Returns

## FIGURES OF HEAVY DECLINE

### TRADE COMMISSIONER BEWAILS LOSS OF INDIAN MARKETS

### Crisis In 1931, And No Bright Future Prospects!

### RECOVERY ONLY THROUGH FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT WITH INDIA

LONDON, Feb. 10.

**The past year has witnessed a crisis in the trading relations of British exporters with Indian markets, effects of which will be experienced for many years," says the annual report of the Senior British Trade Commissioner in India. The position is considered so serious that the conditions obtaining in all trades principally affected are examined in detail. The report lays emphasis on the reduction of Indian exports and imports, and says that agricultural depression and lack of sign of improvement in the general economic conditions prevent an optimistic outlook as to the future.**

**Discussing the continue fall in the United Kingdom imports the report says that desire in the percentage share by five point six is so abnormal that it can only be accounted for by boycott. I points out, however, that in many instances the price factor has played its part, and warns that unless the competitive power of the United Kingdom goods is very quickly re-established the co-operation of many efficient distributing organisations may be lost.—Reuter.**

Statistics of foreign trade of Britain for the year 1931 should give considerable anxiety to the authorities there. There has been a general fall in prices during the year as against 1930, but there has been no fall in imports, so far as volume is concerned. On the other hand, the exports have declined heavily in certain instances.

**RATE OF MOVEMENT FOR 3 YEARS**

The following figures show the rate of movement in 1929, 2930 and 1931:—

| | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports in £ millions .. | 1221 | 1044 | 862 |
| Exports in £ millions .. | 839 | 658 | 453 |
| Imports in million cwts.— | | | |
| Wheat .. .. | 112 | 105 | 119 |
| Beef .. .. | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Sugar .. .. | 42 | 38 | 37 |
| Exports in millions.— | | | |
| Coal, tons .. .. | 60 | 55 | 43 |
| Iron and steel, tons .. | 4.4 | 3.2 | 2.0 |
| Cotton goods, yards .. | 3672 | 2407 | 1716 |
| Woolen goods, yards .. | 108 | 79 | 56 |

**INVISIBLE EXPORTS**

There has been a heavy loss in the shipping and other invisible exports. The shipping income for 1931 was estimated at £80 millions against £105 millions in 1930.

As the financial papers observe, the outstanding feature of the situation is not an inordinate increase in imports but the disastrous fall in exports. Recovery in this essential direction is recognised as possible, only through world recovery, and through a friendly settlement with India which was a very good market for British products.

### BRITAIN'S TRADE FOR JANUARY

#### Fall In Imports And Exports

**LONDON, February 10.**

**A drop of nearly 15 million sterling in imports for January is shown by the Board of Trade Journal. Imports for January totalled £62,266,000 compared with £77,027,000 in December, while the figure for January last year was £75,569,000.**

**Exports amounted to £31,156,000 in January compared with £32,077,000 in December. The figures show that Britain's adverse balance of trade fell to £25,871,000 in January against £40,000,000 in December.—Reuter's Special.**

### SNOWDEN ON "AGREEMENT TO DIFFER"

#### Cabinet Policy Upheld

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Rugby—In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Snowden, as a member of the Minority Free Trade Group in the Cabinet, warmly defended the Cabinet's "agreement to differ" on the tariff issue. He said that the Free Trade Ministers remained in the Cabinet only on condition that they had the same freedom to express their views on protection as those who took the opposite view. If the decision of the Cabinet was interpreted in the letter and spirit of the Cabinet official statement he believed that the arrangement would be justified by the results and they would be able to continue to cooperate in the work for which the National Government was formed. There was complete unanimity in the Cabinet on all other questions. He would as soon trust the safeguards of free trade to extreme tariff Conservatives as to the Labour Party whose present leader had at the election told them that in certain circumstances he was in favour of a twenty per cent tariff.—B. O. W.

### Mr. F. H. Cook Leaves Over Million Sterling

LONDON, February 10.

An estate of the gross value of over a million sterling, was left by Mr. Frank Henry Cook, late head of Messrs. Thomas Cook & sons, tourist agents, who died on the last Christmas Day. It is understood that the death duty amount will be nearly half a million sterling.—Reuter's Extra Special.

### R. A. F. Plane Located

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Cairo.—The last of three Royal Air Force planes has been located north of Imtan and all are safe and sound.—Reuter.

### GOOD PROSPECT OF FRANCO-BRITISH AGREEMENT

#### New British Proposals

#### WILL FRENCH REPLY BE FAVOURABLE ?

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Paris.—After nine weeks of uninterrupted diplomatic negotiations, there seems to be a good prospect of a Franco-British agreement on Reparations. Lord Tyrell who returned to Paris from London on Sunday brought back with him new British proposals.

These are now being considered by the French Government. Within the next two days M. Laval will possibly communicate the French reply to the British Ambassador. There are indications, in well-informed French quarters, that the reply will be favourable, France raalising that Britain has gone as far as she can to meet her. The British proposals have not been disclosed.—Reuter.

### STIFFENING ORDINANCES IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 10.

A gazette Extraordinary notifies that the Ordinance amending the prevention of Molestation and Boycotting Ordinance as well as the Emergency Powers Ordinance are in force in all the districts of the United Provinces.

There is no development in connection with the recent bomb outrage. Of the three arrested persons one has been allowed bail and the other two are still in custody.

Four arrests were made during the last two days on a charge of defying a prohibitory order.—A.P.

### SHROFF SHOPS PICKETED AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

Picketing in Madras took a new turn this morning when four volunteers picketed four shroff shops at the junction of the China Bazaar Road and Mint Street. The shops were closed and before the police arrived the volunteers dispersed.

### ID AT ALLAHABD.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

Id passed off quietly in surrounding districts. At Allahabad it was celebrated by Id dinner at the Mayo Hall at which persons of all communities partook. Sir S. M. Suleman who inaugurated the dinner five years ago as an annual function presided. His appointment as the Chief Justice is welcome by all classes.—A. P.

### PLAN TO RELEASE "FREE GOLD"

#### Agreement Between Hoover & Congress

#### A CAMPAIGN AGAINST HOARDING

LONDON, Feb. 11.

**Washington.—A far-reaching plan for releasing 1,000 million dollars of "free gold" in the Federal Reserve Bank and thawing frozen assets of a thousand banks by permitting commercial paper, at present undiscountable, to be discounted, has been agreed to by President Hoover and the Congressional leaders. The bill embodying the plan is expected to be introduced next week, and will empower the Federal Reserve Bank to use all assets above the statutory 40 per cent. gold reserve as collateral for notes.**

**That plan is a part of the government's campaign against hoarding, and aims at restoring public confidence in banks. It is pointed out that gold, released under the plan, will enable the Reserve Bank to expand credit or the currency, though the latter course will be undesirable if a substantial portion of hoarded dollars is returned to circulation.—Reuter.**

### Canton's Novel Currency Problem

#### COUNTERFEITERS HELP CRAZE FOR "NEW" MONEY

CANTON (By Mail).

Canton likes its money new. Recently the small coin currency here ran short, so the Government minted new coins to redress the balance. Immediately the old coins went out of fashion and no one, unless forced, would use them so that the shortage of money was more acute than ever.

Small dealers, bus conducters, hawkers at the markets, even rickshaw pullers demanded new coins, which soon could only be obtained at a small premium. The Government has therefore been forced to issue orders that anyone found refusing the old coins will be deprived of their business licenses or otherwise punished.

The reason for the popularity of new money is not far to seek. So much of the old is counterfeit, and note issues have been so inflated that they can only be used at a heavy discount. Therefore when a retired merchant wants to buy himself a house he is forced to take sacks of silver dollars to pay for it.

These have to be laboriously counted and carefully "rung" to see if they are good coin. The bad are weeded out and when the balance is redressed, the deal can be struck.—Reuter.

### CITY CORPORATION VS. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

#### HIGH COURT DISMISSES SUIT WITH COSTS.

That the Corporation had a moral case against the Government, but their claim could not stand on legal grounds, was the view held by Mr. Justice Mirza, at the Bombay High Court, who dismissed with costs on Thursday. The suit filed by the Bombay Municipality against the Secretary of State for India-in-Council for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 12,05,127, the amount being one-half the share of the Government of Bombay in the execution of the scheme framed by the Schools Committee for the expansion of primary education in the City of Bombay.

**(A fuller report will appear in the next issue).**

### IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

BOMBAY, February 11.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.—A.P.

### "EMERGENCY COUNCI

### "Peshawar Day" Proc

#### MARWARI BUSINESSMA NON-VIOLE

That a most non-violent woman had been imprisoned under the present laws and that the only remedy for him was to disobey all laws and invite sufferings on himself, was the remark made by a member of the Eighth "Emergency Council" when he was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday with being a member of an unlawful assembly. The accused was arrested on January 29 for taking part in a procession held to observe the "Peshawar Day." As the accused was lying ill, the trial could not take place immediately.

"BELIEVED IN LAW & ORDER."

The accused when questioned by the Court, said that he belonged to the Marwari business community and believed in "law and order." He had read that legislators were great students of human nature, but very much doubted the same when they made laws and arrested and imprisoned most non-violent woman like Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi. His creed being non-violence, the only remedy for him was to disobey all laws and invite sufferings on himself.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default further imprisonment for six weeks.

FOR SELLING "BULLETINS."

For selling "Congress Bulletins," a young man was awarded six months' hard labour by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday. The accused was arrested at Kalbadevi the previous evening while selling "Congress Bulletins" and 90 copies of the "Bulletin" were found on his person. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced as above.

### PICKE

#### Three Vo

Three volunteers one of w was clad in the uniform o "Red Shirt" were arrested front of the Bombay Mint Thursday morning. They we immediately marched to the E planade Police Court and charge under section 4 of the Molestation Ordinance.

A police officer giving evidence said that the accused were dissuading people from entering the Mint. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, further imprisonment for six weeks.

### VILE PARLE CONGRESSMEN JAILED

#### Upnagar "Dictator" Released

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, February 11.

The prominent Congress Worker of Vile Parle, who was arrested on Monday at Bordi, was convicted and sentenced by the City Magistrate, Bandra, on Wednesday to two years' rigorous imprisonment. He is put in "C" class.

The second "Dictator" of Upnagar Camp, who was arrested along with others in the mass round-up at Vile Parle, was released along with another Congress worker on Wednesday morning from Thana Jail. They were served with an order to report themselves to the police everyday.

### PAINDA KHEL TROUBLE OVER

#### But Recalcitrants Active

PESHAWAR, Feb 10.

Painda Khel trouble, an offshoot of the agitation in the Frontier, which began in January with looting and burning of the British posts protecting the Chitral Road has practically ended. The tribal Jirga has dispersed at Chakdarra. Painda Khel representatives are negotiating a settlement. They have agreed to return all the rifles looted and rebuild the levy posts. A small section of the young recalcitrants who did not attend the Jirga are reported to be still trying to stir up trouble in Bajur but have not succeeded so far.—A. P.

### LORD HASTINGS AT COCHIN

COCHIN. Feb. 10.

Lord Hastings, a member of Indian States Enquiry Committee and Lady Hastings arrived at Ernakulam last evening leaving Ootacamund in the morning and were received at Bolghatty Residency by Lieut-Col. Pritchard, Agent to the Governor-General and Mr. Herbert the Dewan, Mr. Davidson, Chairman of the Committee had been detained at Ootacamund owing to indisposition of Mrs. Davidson and will probably join the party here to-day.

A mild sensation was created on the arrival of Lord and Lady Hastings by some Khadar-clad youths from among the spectators who surprised all by suddenly unfurling two placards bearing the inscription "Go back R. T.. C. States Committee" and holding up the black flags. The police had the demonstrators removed immediately.—A. P.

### CHANDA MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN JAILED

(From a Correspondent).

CHANDA, Feb. 10.

The President of the Municipal Committee and a prominent leader of the C. P. was arrested on Monday last under Section 18 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

The trial took place in the jail the same afternoon and he was sentenced to 4 months' S.I. and a fine of Rs. 200 in default one month more. He was given "B" class.

### ORDINANCE IN MEERUT

#### Total Of Arrest Rea 200 In Distri

(From Our Corre

MEER

The case of a wel gress leader was tak 6th inst. in the Dis fore Mr. Mumta S.D.M. Hapur.

The prosecution the accused was one ing Congressmen of the his movements were res the District Magistrat Asora his country-place. morning of the 4th accused dressed a letter to the D Magistrate notifying his inte to defy the order as it was i opinion demoralising. He arrested on the 4th evening Meerut.

He was charged under Section 21 Ordinance 2 of 1932 and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine and in default to undergo a further imprisonment for 6 months.

200 ARRESTS.

Arrests and convictions throu out the Meerut District co and it is estimated that t tal number of arrests in t trict number over 200.

On the 5th morning five v eers were arrested while nouncing a hartal in the They were released in the even Eighteen Congress workers w were arrested at Baraut w brought to Meerut yesterday. T other arrests of Congress worke were affected at Pariksbatgarh o the 4th inst. Another worker wh was arrested for attending a "unlawful assemblage" has bee sentenced to 6 month's imprison ment and Rs. 1000 fine and his nephew who was also arrested on the same day has been sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine.

### Special Power To Magistrat

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary dated 10th instant empowers Mr. T. E. Streetfield, Magistrate in the Surat District to exercise the powers of a Summary Court within that district.

### "For Deliverance Of The Faithful In Russia"

#### EGYPTIAN MUSLIMS TO OFFER PRAYERS

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Cairo.—Protest against the treatment of Moslems in Russia has been published by the Rector of Alzhar University who calls upon the "Faithful" to offer prayers for deliverance of their suffering brethren. The action is sequel to the arrival in Egypt of Moslem leaders from the Caucasus and Urals.—Reuter.

### MAD TRAPPER ESCAPES AGAIN

#### Police Hunt Through Wastes Of Arctic

LONDON, February 10.

Edmonton (Alberta).—After enduring a police siege in an improvised fort on the Rat River for more than a week, Albert Johnson, the mad trapper has managed escape again. Pursued by a posse of the Canadian Mounted Police Johnson is now being hunted through the wastes of the Arctic, Fairman who originally participated in the hunt, armed with weapons and shells brought by the body of the police Johnson had killed and to continue the hunt —Reuter's Extra Special.

### BIBLE, CHINA'S BEST-SELLER

The Bible was China's "best seller" in 1931, according to statistics just published by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

During the past year the society circulated 36,602 bibles; 39,850 testaments; and 4,429,954 single books of the bible, mostly gospels. This makes a total of 4,506,415.—Reuter

### Grant To Lady Hardinge Hospital

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly accepted today a proposal to make grant-in-aid of three lakhs to the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital at Delhi during 1932/33 but the Committee nominated three of its members, namely Diwan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh and Mr. G. Morgan to discuss with the Governing Body of the College and Hospital the question of making some economical arrangements for providing facilities for training in Science subjects of the students who came from the Provinces where no such facilities exist at present. If in the result any increase in the grant of Rs. 3 lakhs not proposed to be made was found necessary the matter should be referred to the Standing Finance Committee again.—A. P.

### TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OF THE WORLD

#### London's New Telephone Building Opened

#### MAYORS OF LONDON & CAPE TOWN SPEAK

LONDON, February 10.

**London.—"A telephone switchboard of the world," was the Postmaster General's proud and apt description of the London's huge new telephone building at this afternoon's ceremony of laying the foundation stone. He said that every kind of call from a penny local call to the conversations with people in remote parts of the world, would be catered for in the new building, which had been made necessary by the remarkable growth in the number of calls passing between England, the Continent and Overseas.**

**He mentionod that the service extended to 24 different countries on the Continent, and the international services profided from England enabled British subscribers to obtain access to over 30 per cent. of the world's telephones.**

The foundation-stone was laid by the Lord Mayor, who, at the same time buried the casket containing, among other things, sections of telephone cables, instruments and a telephone directory, presumably for the edification of the archaeologists digging the ruins of the derelict London in A.D. 4,000.

The First Commissioner of Works, Bishop of London and a great assembly of prominent persons in commerce, industry, law and finance were present. After the ceremony the Mayor went to the Central Telegraph Office in order to speak to the Mayor of Cape Town on the newly opened radio telephone service. Sound-proof rooms and noiseless floors are the two features of the new building.—Reuter's Extra Special.

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